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366

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

Quarterly Record.

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee desire to express their grateful thanks to Mrs. Richardson, for a parcel of warm new clothing; to L. R., for a small parcel of worn clothes; to Clement Ritchie, Esq., for a large bale of short pieces of cloth; to Miss Ripley, for a parcel of useful ready-made clothing; to Mrs. Huish, for 24 flannel petticoats; to Hy. Williams, Esq., for a small parcel of worn clothing; to Miss M. E. Holmes for 5 scarves, 4 pairs woollen cuffs, 2 woollen petticoats, and a pair of socks; to Mrs. Coe, for a portmanteau and parcel with old clothing; to Mrs. Murton, for some articles for a Christmas tree; to Miss Robson, for a large box of new ready-made clothing; to Mrs. Percival Wright, for a parcel of ready-made clothing; to Miss Hawkins, for a parcel of clothes; to Miss Spackman, for a parcel of clothes, and to The Lady Plunkett, for a parcel of woollen garments; to Miss Routledge, for some useful ready-made clothing; to Miss James, for a supply of children's boots and garments. The Committee also desire to express their cordial thanks to the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, for their renewed and generous kindness in sending a supply of Christmas and Scripture cards for distribution amongst the schools. These acceptable gifts have been sent to as many of the local schools as the generous supply would permit, and the teachers have acknowledged them on behalf of the poor children, with the greatest appreciation and gratitude.

The Society's **FINANCIAL YEAR** will close on March 31, 1886. It will greatly oblige if all intended contributions, collections, &c., are sent to the Secretary, JOHN KIRK, Exeter Hall, on or before that date.

SCHOLARS' PRIZES FOR 1885.

The Forms of Application are to be had at the Office, Exeter Hall, up to the 20th January, and must be returned before the end of the same month. The awards will be made immediately afterwards, and the distribution will take place at the Annual Meeting of the Society, fixed for Monday, May 10th, 1886, on which occasion the boys and girls taking prizes will form a choir and sing a selection of pieces.

On the previous Sunday, May 9th, the Teachers' Annual Prayer Meetings will be held in their respective schoolrooms.

The Contributions can be applied to either of the three Funds hereunder:—

GENERAL FUND (for Rent of Schools, Teachers' Salaries, and General Expenses). Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

BENEVOLENT FUND (for Food, Clothing, Fresh Air for Weaklings, Day in the Country, &c., &c.). Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

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SECRETARY.—JOHN KIRK. OFFICES.—Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

"THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE."

"Ye have not sowed in vain!
Though the heavens seem as brass,
And piercing the crust of the burning plain,
Ye scan not a blade of grass.

"Yet there is life within,
And waters of life on high;
One morn ye shall wake, and the spring's soft green
O'er the moistened fields shall lie.

"Tears in the dull cold eye,
Light on the darkened brow,
The smile of peace, or the prayerful sigh,
Where the mocking smile sits now.

"Went ye not forth with prayer?
Then ye went not forth in vain;
The sower, the Son of Man, was there,
And His was the precious grain."

VOLUME XI. NEW SERIES.

LONDON:
RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 12 AND 13, EXETER HALL;
KENT & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

TO OUR READERS.

THE present volume completes the 38th Annual Record of the Society's operations. Forty-two eventful years have passed since the Ragged School Union came into operation, and during that period a flood of light has been diffused, greatly through its agency, revealing the unhappy condition of poor children in London and other cities and towns of this great country.

The intelligent friends of poor and suffering children by sad contact have been made fully aware of those evils that constitute the deadly atmosphere into which they are born, and in which they live and move and have their being.

The varied operations aided by this Society, whose name is Legion, are indicative of spiritual activity, and of a curative process for the evils referred to. The number of children now under religious instruction is 50,000, and the teachers constitute a faithful band of workers some 3,500 strong.

One very encouraging feature of the year has been the continuous and increasing vitality evinced by some of the friends in enlarging their sphere of operations, and by the erection of new buildings to meet their new and increasing wants.

The year has been signalised by Royal sympathy and Royal patronage. Her Gracious Majesty is not alone in the benefits conferred, for other members of the Royal Family have been conspicuous for the encouragement afforded to some of the affiliated schools.

How to retain or recover elder boys and girls is one of the great problems of the time. The results of Board Schools are not what were predicted. A wide and strenuous effort is being made to produce such educational and recreative agencies in the winter evenings as may bring back into the educational fold those who have escaped from authority and are now only amenable to moral suasion. The Ragged School Union has for many years seen the importance of catering for this great class of young people, and has done what it could to foster such agencies as attract, refine, and elevate.

It is now generally recognised that it is not so much to over-pressure as to insufficient food and the crowded and unsanitary conditions of their homes that children's enfeebled health is due. To alleviate in some measure so serious a mischief the Ragged School Union has during the year, at its three Country Homes and in the Cottages of the Peasantry, provided a fortnight's holiday for over 1,000 children, and during the winter a very systematic effort of relief was carried out among the children of the more needy parts of London.

By the death of Lord Shaftesbury in October, 1885, the Society sustained a very great loss, and a successor to the post of President was for some time a matter of great anxiety. Happily this anxiety has been dissipated by the consent of Lord Aberdeen to fill the office.

Several friends and valued workers passed away during the year. Among these were Mr. Mason, one of the founders of the Union, W. H. Miller, R. T. Fisher, and Miss Paul. The greatest loss we, in common with other societies, have sustained has been by the death of the late Samuel Morley, who was pre-eminent for works of piety and charity. He was a Vice-President of this Society, and on many public and pressing occasions did great service.

The Shaftesbury Fund, which was inaugurated by Lord Shaftesbury for the rebuilding, enlargement, repairing, and improved sanitation of buildings, has been so largely drawn upon as to need replenishment, and the Holiday Fund has been taxed to exhaustion. We thank the friends who have lightened our editorial labours by contributions of any kind, and hope that their example will be widely imitated, and now close with a note of thankfulness to God for blessings conferred, and look believingly and hopefully to another year.

R. J. C., *Editor.*

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RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

JANUARY, 1886.

*** *As we go to press the pleasing intelligence has come of the acceptance of the Presidency of the Union by the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.*

LISTEN !!!

THE sad condition of the poor children of London has been known to Ragged School workers for the last forty years, who, by feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and other forms of loving sympathy, have established a claim on the gratitude of the nation, for they not only sought to reach the hearts of these poor children by ministering to imperative wants of the body, but they have, under the highest inspiration, sought to convey to them in their own persons an image of Him who went about doing good; and many of these little ones, beholding more vividly than in a glass the glory of the Lord, have been transformed into the same image. Thus the Divine touch of the Master has been transmitted, and the blessing conveyed in the words, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me," has been realised in its happiest forms. The lines taken by Ragged School workers in the early days were much carped at by those who dwelt in the cold region of abstract ideas, and who never came into touch with the people. They regarded the benevolence of those whose lives were spent in helping the little ones as a premium on pauperism. The establishment of School Boards in London and elsewhere has revealed a depth of misery to these neophytes which they never dreamt of. It is now discovered that there are a large number of families incapable of paying school fees, a great number of children whose rags and tatters render them unpresentable at school, whose scanty supply

of one of the first necessaries of life—viz., water, is such that lavatories must be provided, and to whom food must be given. We rejoice that a great deal of this outward misery has been removed, though at what terrible cost in too many instances the revelations on over-pressure have made painfully apparent. But our contention is that large numbers of children need a flexible system administered with paternal solicitude, which the inelastic methods of officialism cannot supply. In other words, there are thousands of children in our great city to-day who need the

benevolent care of the Ragged School teacher, in witness whereof we are enabled to give pictures of poor children from an exceedingly interesting illustrated statement on Board Schools in a recent number of the *Graphic*.

The fact of the continued existence of such children will not surprise any one cognisant of our London slums, but to some who may have asked whether Ragged Schools are any longer needed it may come as a surprise.

The amount of child misery in London and all large towns is very great. From the beginning of their lives they are grievously neglected; they are so hungry that anything in the street they see bearing the shape of food they pick up and readily devour,—dirty crusts, pieces of orange-peel, offal of all kinds, in the stress of hunger are to them a luxury.

The establishment of Day Industrial Schools, where they would be fed and receive industrial training, seems the only fit way of supplying the material and moral needs of such children. The utter neglect of religious ordinances by the adult poor is well known. In the poorest quarters, from want of clothes, or inability, or in most cases from absolute indifference to everything but the

body, church or chapel-going is most infrequent. The following statistics of non-attendance at worship are well authenticated:—

"In the neighbourhood of Old Ford, in 147 consecutive houses, inhabited for the most part by the respectable working class, there are 212 families, 118 of which never, under any circumstances, attend a place of worship. Out of 2,290 persons living in consecutive houses at Bow Common, only 88 adults and 47 children ever attend, and as 64 of these are connected with one mission hall, only 24 out of the entire number worship elsewhere. One street off Leicester Square contains 246 families, and only 12 of these are ever represented at the house of God. In another street in Pentonville, out of 100 families only 12 persons attend any sanctuary, whilst the number of attendants in one district of St. George's-in-the-East is 39 persons out of 4,225."

But happily if the parents do not or cannot go, they are willing to allow the children to attend. This is a sign of life. Whatever may come to them, they say, "God take care of the children," and so they send them to the Ragged School, where they get clothes, and food, and sympathy, and are led to Christ. The late Canon Champneys, when speaking to the writer about a day teacher in a Ragged School of St. Pancras, said "she loves the souls of the children," and this is the uniform characteristic of pious teachers. It is only such that can grapple with the darker forms of misery.

The "Bitter Cry," in depicting the immorality of London, says:—

"Entire courts are filled with thieves, prostitutes, and liberated convicts. In one street are 35 houses, 32 of which are known to be brothels. In another district are 43 of these houses, and 428 fallen women and girls, many of them not more than twelve years of age. A neighbourhood whose population is returned at 10,100, contains 400 who follow this immoral traffic, their ages varying from 13 to 50; and of the moral degradation of the people some idea may be formed from an incident which was brought to our notice. An East-end missionary rescued a young girl from an immoral life, and obtained for her a situation with people who were going abroad. He saw her to Southampton, and on his return was violently abused by the girl's grandmother, who had the sympathy of her neighbours, for having taken away from a poor old woman her means of subsistence."

Of its squalid and pestilential dens Mr. J. R. Sims, in his paper "How the Poor Live," gave the following case: "In a room in Wych Street, on the third floor, over a marine-store dealer's, there was a short time ago an inquest as to the death of a little baby. A man and his wife and three children were living in that room. The infant was the second child who had died, poisoned by the foul atmosphere; and this dead baby was cut open in the one room where its brothers and sisters lived, ate, and slept, because the parish had no mortuary and no room in which post-mortems could be performed."

There are not only the children of the very poor, but the children of the very wicked. It is stated on good authority that children who can scarcely walk are taught to steal, and mercilessly beaten if they come back from their daily expeditions without money or

oney's worth. Many of them are taken by the hand or carried in the arms to the gin-palace, and not seldom may you see mothers urging and compelling their tender infants to drink the fiery liquid.

Every agency that ministers to the needs of poor children is worthy of consideration. The Ragged School Union has a staff of three thousand voluntary workers distributed among its schools, which are planted in the most needy districts. In these teachers the children find a friend, and from them many have learned for the first time what love means.

Lord Shaftesbury's legacy to the church of Christ is the care of the children. We ask you therefore to listen to

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

HOW IT IS HEARD AND ANSWERED.

By Pearl Fisher.

Duty led me the other evening down a narrow back street in one of the lowest parts of London. Hurrying along intent on my own thoughts, I brushed against a half-tipsy fellow tumbling out of a low public. In the frenzy of the drink-passion he assumed a fighting attitude, doubling up his fists and threatening all manner of things. Taken aback for the moment, I scarce knew what to say, then recalling my mission, apologised for touching him, adding, "Can you kindly direct me to the Ragged School?" Instantly another man who had been looking on flung himself between us, exclaiming, "You be'ant goin' to hit the Ragged School gen'leman! Why, that be the school Jim and Polly go to! Come along, sir; come wi' me, I'll show it you: it's a queer place to find of a night time." The magic words appeared to have no less influence on my would-be assailant, who insisted on shaking hands, saying, "God bless them what looks arter the kids."

The little episode is big with significance for the thoughtful reader. In the darkest and most sinful haunts of London, the Ragged Schools are doing a work of the first importance, a work owned of God, fruitful among the children, and recognised by the lowest and most reckless as a real kindness.

And how quietly is all this effected; without blaze of trumpet or beat of drum. At this moment I could name a hundred or two such Ragged School Missions, hidden away in the most retiring

and forgotten corners, right in the heart of the courts and alleys, where the neglected children most do congregate, doing, unseen of man, a right noble work, rich in results for time and eternity. The more thoroughly one becomes acquainted with the facts of the case, the more fully does one recognise that *London cannot do without her humble Ragged Schools*, reaching as these do into her dullest and darkest and poorest corners. Some little time ago one heard the oft repeated assertion, "the Board Schools are replacing the Ragged Schools." The parrot cry, alike unmeaning and untrue, is not so frequently heard now. The more carefully the facts are examined, the more clear does it become that substrata exist, as the revered and honoured Earl of Shaftesbury insisted, which the Board Schools can never reach, for they are wanderers, here to-day and gone to-morrow, ere the machinery of the School Board can touch them. As a matter of fact some 30,000 children in London are thus constantly on the move; seldom longer than a week or two in one district. If there be a Ragged School in the new district they go to, many of these are pretty sure to find their way to it.

But apart from this, and granting that all the children were got hold of by the Board Schools, there still remains an absolute necessity for the Ragged School Missions. Putting aside their educational value, they are a mighty and real force for good in every part of the metropolis. Their social and Christian work is beyond price, and beyond praise. Ragged Schools are simply essential to the well-being of the children of the poor as well as of the poor themselves; if these are to be helped it is of the first and gravest importance that the Ragged School Missions be maintained in full efficiency and supported adequately and fairly.

But who is to penetrate into slum and alley? Who is to track out all these humble missions, east, west, north, and south, to make known their case and supply their needs? Shy, retired, and hidden as they are, doing their work and sticking to it, few find them out save by determined effort. How, then, are they to be discovered? How to be helped? How supported and strengthened? The answer is simple, *by their own* RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

Forty-two years ago a small band of earnest men met in a hay-loft over a cowshed in the very centre of the rookeries of St. Giles's. They met to form the nucleus of a "Union," of which they asked Lord Ashley to become President. Having already

shown his love for the children of the poor he accepted the post, and from that day until the day of his death the Earl of Shaftesbury ever regarded the Ragged School enterprise as the one grand work of his life.

Such in its inception was the Ragged School Union; to-day it is the bond of union, the parent society, the helper and counsellor of the humble Ragged Schools in all parts of this great metropolis, scattered and isolated as these are from Gravesend and Greenwich in the far south-east to Brentford on the west, Tottenham on the north, and Camberwell on the south.

Scores of grandly successful schools established in the poorest quarters, and doing a work of incalculable value, must long ago have disappeared but for the help of the Ragged School Union.

Far away in the Isle of Dogs—to the most of Londoners it seems "far away"—two plain Christian working men were stirred to the heart by the absolute spiritual destitution prevailing. Securing a stable loft, they fitted it up by the labour of their own hands for service. They opened it in faith and prayer, but the adults were slow to respond, while the children flocked in. Thus, in the direct leading of God, a Ragged School was formed, and round it a whole network of Mission effort soon flourished. But two humble men could not maintain it, although several others, also in humble position, rallied round them, and endeavoured to aid. The Ragged School Union stepped forward, thoroughly sifted the facts, found a Ragged School was really wanted, and, supplementing the local efforts, enabled it to go on.

Such, in brief, is the story of many a Ragged School in the metropolis. Begun by men and women whose hearts have burned within them for the sin and ignorance around, they have been aided, backed up, and encouraged by the Ragged School Union.

Away in North London a humble shoemaker has carried on, aided by the Ragged School Union, such a school for forty-five years, and to-day "his boys" are scattered over all lands—godly, upright, industrious citizens, owing all they have in this life and in the next to the Ragged School.

So, again, in South London may be found the "Fragment Schools," practically founded by a retired soldier, Thomas Cranfield, in the dawn of this century. These five schools are doing a grand work, greatly helped and strengthened by the Ragged School Union, of which they were forerunners.

But thus one might proceed to refer to dozens of such schools and missions, each fraught with deepest interest to those knowing the real work they do. In every possible way the children are helped, taught, trained, loved, and cared for, but the parents are not forgotten.

Said the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D., in a noble sermon delivered on behalf of Ragged Schools:—

"Mere school teaching, be it on Sunday or on week-day, falls a long way short of the benevolent activities associated with this work. In fact, the old name of a Ragged *School* has become in most cases a misnomer, for generous hearts could not go down among the perishing offspring of the slums without discovering that to save them, in any true sense, called for not one species of help, but many; not the lessons of a teacher merely, but the all-embracing manifold thoughtful kindness of a parent. Your neglected child is really fatherless, motherless. Not always an orphan, it is true; but can I call *him* a father who starves the child to feed his own appetite, gives him curses for bread, and by brutal violence makes home a place of terror? or *her* a mother who poisons her very milk with gin, and sends her maiden daughter to the streets in her teens? From you alone can such children learn what that sweet and awful name of a 'Father' may mean. You must show them by loving deeds what manner of person He is whom you teach them with clasped hands to call 'Our Father which art in heaven!' At your hands, therefore, have they to receive (if they ever receive it at all) all that sustenance for their wants, that sympathy in their troubles, that nursing in their sickness, that care for their morals, that provision for their future, which they ask in vain at the hands of brutalised fathers and unsexed mothers. It is surprising what a crowd of benevolent agencies have in this way come to spring out of the lowly stem of the original Ragged School. Help is found for the body; as food and clothing, day nurseries for the infants, soup kitchens in winter, excursions in summer, boot and shoe clubs, medical skill for the sick, and country air for the convalescent. Recreation is provided for the active—the gymnasium, the swimming-bath, the magic-lantern, and the musical band. Thrift and temperance are sedulously cultivated at all ages; while for those over school age employment is provided, sometimes at service, sometimes as

apprentices, sometimes in the Shoeblack Brigade, or the Flower Girl Mission. Add to all this the usual machinery of a religious mission in outdoor and indoor services, Mothers' Meetings, Ragged Churches, Tract Distributing, and the rest, and you will see that what set out with being a mere school for ragged children has developed into a great Christian organisation for rescuing the lost and lifting up 'little ones' who seemed born only to perish, into intelligent, useful, and happy lives here, and a blessed hope through Christ for the life to come."

The Rev. Canon Fleming, an equally keen observer, thus eloquently spoke at a conference on the extension of Ragged School effort:—

"We need more than ever from the Christian public an unstinted support of these centres of missionary and benevolent enterprise.

"Have we nothing wherewith to answer the prayer of the poor dying mother and widow—a prayer that echoes through so many hearts in this great city? 'The Lord save my Archy from the bad boys, and from taking after his father's ways.'

"Shall the children of this favoured land, born under the terrible disadvantages we are called to consider to-day—the children whom none of the appliances of respectability reach—grow up to levy costly maintenance on the honest and industrious—to be themselves the parents of a degraded offspring—to people our gaols, till they are wicked enough for penal servitude, at our cost—or ripe for communism, nihilism, and atheism, at the cost of national safety?—then, when fallen, to merit only our scorn.

"Or, as patriots and Christians, who see these evils at work, and know the *only* Cure for them, shall we not search for the precious soul, like a crown jewel, in its battered casket? Shall we not find the Divine ray glimmering in the thick darkness, and, undaunted by apathy, discouragement, or repeated disappointment, shall we not with one heart and hand and voice, unite in striving to 'seek and to save' that which is lost?"

But there is one who "being dead yet speaketh," whose keen judgment found in Ragged Schools the right lever to reach and raise the masses. He would often apologise for repeating what he had so frequently said, "but the fact is, the longer I live the more profound is my conviction that the children must be saved, and that Ragged Schools alone can do it."

For forty years he stood at the head of the Ragged School movement, his zeal and devotion being unchanged to the end. At the very last meeting of the Union at which he presided, he said:—"I have said it before, and I will say it again, so long as ragged children remain in our land, so long you must have a Ragged School system."

In these touching and weighty words he concluded a Conference, held in 1883, for the purpose of devising means for furthering the work of the Ragged Schools:—

"I thank you heartily for the determination you have shown, and so well expressed, to endeavour to maintain the Ragged School Union, and to extend its operations in bringing light and liberty to the tens of thousands who languish in darkness and bondage. I can scarcely find words to express my high admiration to the noble men and women who began their noble career, in very different days from now, unmindful of personal danger, entering into places obnoxious to physical sense, and moral sense, in order to bring poor miserable children to the light of the Gospel, and raise them from the sad and terrible condition in which they were then found. No system established by Act of Parliament could ever have done what these God-like teachers have done. By these means the children have been taught the first principles of righteousness, truth, and morality, and have been trained to become honest and good citizens in this world, as well as trained for the world which is to come."

He was, it will be remembered, unable to preside at the annual meeting this year—the first time for forty years he had been absent—but at one of the last meetings he addressed on behalf of the Union, held at Grosvenor House by permission of the Duke of Westminster, he said:—

"Now, many years ago, at the outset of this work, there were those who talked in this way: 'Leave them alone; what good can you do? It is a perfectly hopeless case; their destiny is fixed; you must leave them to their inevitable destiny.' We have proved it otherwise; people who talked that way knew nothing of the power of God's grace, knew nothing of the effect of the teaching of the Gospel by Christian and loving men and women. We have proved it, we have seen its effects, we have thousands of these very children living and walking in the light of the Gospel of God. You may find them in the most distant colonies, knowing

and serving God, who came from such places. And you may find them at home, hundreds and thousands of them, happy and comfortable in every way, in domestic service, in trade, and in the army and navy; and some you may find in high positions who came out of the Ragged Schools, and who but for the Ragged Schools would have become the lowest criminals.

"I can say no more, my voice fails; I can only hope you will do all that in you lies to foster this great movement."

On the same occasion he gave the following incident as illustrative of the gratitude felt by the lowest classes towards those who seek to save "the little 'uns":

"Some years since I received a letter from a clergyman in one of the worst parts of the New Cut complaining of the condition of his parish, and asking advice as to what should be done. I wrote in reply, 'Dear Sir,—I must see this patient and feel his pulse before I can give advice. The best thing I can do is to visit your parish and see what can be done.' I visited his parish, and spent some days in my investigations. I had seen much of the condition of the poorest classes, but I had scarcely ever before witnessed such a state of things. Turning to my companion, the clergyman, I said, 'Well, my good friend, the best thing you can do is to start a Ragged School.' 'That is all very well,' he replied, 'but how is it to be done?' 'Leave that to me,' I said, 'I have some friends, and I will get the money.' We set to work, and soon had a Ragged School in operation. It went on successfully, notwithstanding the roughs did all they could to hinder it; and such were the beneficial results, that before two years had passed the clergyman felt justified in taking another step in advance, and arranged for open-air services. He announced his intention to his congregation on the Sunday evening. He had, however, great misgivings as to the probable conduct of the outsiders. He held his service, and soon after came to my house to give his experience with a face radiant with joy, 'Now,' I said, 'tell me how you got on.'

"'I will,' he replied, and said, 'At the time appointed I went to the court named. It was crammed. I looked round me when I began, and to my consternation and horror I saw in the very front some six or seven of the most notorious drunkards and worst characters in the locality. My heart sank within me. I felt sure that they were there for mischief. I prayed God to give me

courage, and then I spoke as best I could. They were remarkably quiet. After I had done I mingled among the men that remained behind, and said to the foremost of them, "You will excuse me, but you cannot suppose I am ignorant of your character. What has made our meeting so quiet and orderly?" His reply was, "Well, parson, I'll tell you. Afore you come, nobody showed any kindness to poor little 'uns, leaving them in their misery. But, ever since you come, you've tried to do good to the children. When we heard you was a-goin' to have an open-air service, we said, 'There'll be a lot of rough chaps there. Come along, chaps. We'll go to the service, and see the parson has fair play.'"'"

No one who has listened to the Earl of Shaftesbury on Ragged Schools can for one moment doubt that were he consulted, he would choose as the best and most appropriate memorial, the extension and thorough maintenance of the work he loved, and loved because he knew so well its results. *In the

"Shaftesbury Fund,"

founded in the Mansion House in June, 1844, under the Earl's own supervision, an opportunity is afforded all who desire to honour his name by devoting their gifts to a purpose so near his heart. This fund was established for the erection of new buildings, structural alterations, additional accommodation, and the planting of new agencies in needy districts. The amount aimed at was £20,000, of which but £2,000 was raised. Now, surely, it will be largely and liberally augmented. There is also the

General Fund

for the maintenance of Schools and Missions throughout the metropolis. Many schools largely depend on the Parent Society, and if they are to be maintained in full efficiency, this Fund must be greatly enlarged by the noble gifts of true well-wishers. This Fund provides for the carrying on of 203 Sunday Schools, 46 Day Schools, 150 Week Evening Schools, and 30 Youths' Institutes. In these are included such varying efforts as Sunday School

* This is quite distinct from the National Memorial Fund formed recently, and which has the Committee's hearty sympathy.

teaching, secular education, Bible Classes, Prayer Meetings, Children's Services, Mothers' Meetings, Ragged Churches, and Industrial Classes for instruction in Carpentering, Sawing, Drawing, Mat-making, Printing, Woolwork, Knitting, Sewing, Cookery, &c. Then there is the

Benevolent Fund,

maintaining and encouraging Sunday morning Free Breakfasts, such as given at Field Lane, Gray's Yard, Thrawl Street, Nelson Street, and other schools; also Maternity Societies, Crèches, Sewing Meetings, Children's Dinners, Soup Kitchens, and all sorts of Clothing, Boot, Blanket, and Coal Clubs.

In close association with this fund are the two **Holiday Houses** at Thursley Common and East Grinstead, regarding which I recently wrote after a visit paid:—"For these pale, sickly, drooping ones, who by thousands may be found in our inodorous courts and alleys, the Committee of the Ragged School Union, in their genuine and practical zeal for real good-doing, have long been concerned. Now, however, they have taken a bold and wise step forward in securing two Holiday Houses, one on Thursley Common, and the other at East Grinstead. The two Homes will accommodate sixty children at a time, and inasmuch as every school in London has plenty of youthful invalids ready to name as sorely needing the change, it will not be wondered at that the capacity of both places has been taxed to the utmost through the summer.

* * * * *

"The object chiefly sought is health and strength for drooping city flowers pining for fresh air, unfettered freedom, green fields, and sunny glades. How many a loving, though poor and struggling, mother knows well in her faintly trembling heart that one or other of her fondly-loved little ones is drooping for the lack of a change! She knows it; she cannot help it; nothing she can do or contrive can afford the child the change for which it pines. The doctor has sorrowfully said, 'The child must have a change of air.' Even he knows the mother cannot obtain the means. It is not positively ill; it cannot claim or expect admittance to a Convalescent Home; yet all the same, it droops and pines and slowly

fades away, just for lack of such places as the Holiday Houses, which the Ragged School Union have so wisely supplied.

"Surely in such a loving and Christian effort many will heartily co-operate by contributing liberally towards the support of these Holiday Homes."

Another interesting and promising effort is the

Emigration Fund,

an old branch now being revived. Of course, no one wishes to draft off wholesale even the children of the slums, but amongst the many thousands passing through the Ragged Schools, there are many for whom, from various reasons, emigration is evidently the best possible thing. It is fully and prayerfully hoped that in the coming year funds will be provided, so that this work may be extended considerably.

Engaged in the carrying out of all these efforts for the promotion of health, thrift, temperance, morality, and the spread of the knowledge of the Word of God, is a noble army of over 3,000 voluntary Christian workers, aided in certain departments by some 154 paid teachers and monitors.

At this moment, and from week to week, no less than 100,000 persons are actually under the influence of the Ragged School workers, while from a carefully-prepared computation, made some years ago, it was found that upwards of 300,000 children had been rescued from the streets, trained and taught, and transformed into honest, industrious Christian citizens.

Such is the army of workers, such are the children they serve, such the results gained; and to all these workers and schools the Ragged School Union is strength, support, and guidance. It lends force and directness to the movement; fostering new efforts where wanted; aiding and backing up old institutions, still needful as ever; affording wise counsel and practical advice in cases of difficulty, and pecuniary aid, so far as funds permit.

In all this far-reaching and deep-diving work there is need—I do not hesitate to say *great* need—for help.

At the present moment the income of the Ragged School Union is totally insufficient to meet the regular claims made upon it, while, at the same time, some of the schools need re-building,

enlarging, altering, repairing, or cleaning, thus necessitating special and immediate aid.

Whether to the individual judgment the General Fund, the "Shaftesbury Fund," or the Benevolent Fund most commend themselves, to each of them let gifts be sent largely and liberally.

If amongst my readers there be any who ask for more information about the work, let them write to the Secretary of the Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C., and their desire will be speedily gratified.

PROVINCIAL PHILANTHROPY.

"*Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled.*"

This beatitude, provocative of well-doing, is beautifully illustrated in the lives of those who, having the mind of Christ, are distressed at the sight of moral and physical disorder. Not wasting their lives in the luxury of sentimental emotion, they devote unsparingly their time, their strength, and their means to the removal of wrong. To instruct the ignorant, to feed the hungry, to defend the weak, to comfort and relieve those who are distressed in mind, body, or estate, is their special vocation. The brightness of their beneficent activities gives indications of a coming glory, for in the full blaze of millennial splendour there shall be nothing to hurt or to destroy. On the great coronation day they will receive the personal recognition and personal approval of the "Master," who will surprise and delight them with the magnificent eulogium: "I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me:" and "*inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto Me.*"

These thoughts were suggested by a perusal of a report touching the many and various labours of Canon Major Lester, of Kirkdale district, Liverpool. Besides his pulpit ministrations and ordinary parochial work he has established a complete network of missions involving an annual outlay of £10,000. He is conspicuous for his attention to the young, and especially to that portion of the juvenile population whose forlorn and destitute condition strike powerfully the chords of divine and human sympathy. The Kirkdale Industrial Ragged Schools and Homes owe their origin to his accord with the celebrated

Dr. Guthrie as to the appropriate method of dealing with *destitute* children.

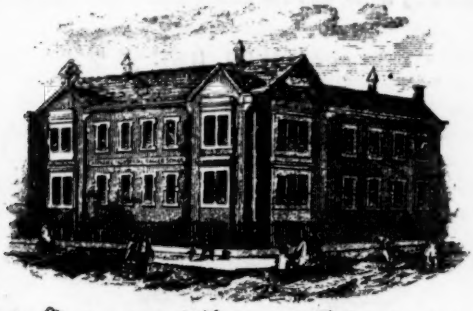
His frank and touching avowal thus runs:—"I have ever felt that the late grand old Dr. Guthrie struck the chord, which must ever vibrate and find a response in the hearts of all those who will give the most mean and abject child a fair chance, save boy, girl, or both, and thus raise up, in all probability, a generation for virtue and goodness, loyalty and godliness, when he proposed to the tattered and half-starved masses of children, that for the A. B. C. attended to they should have plenty of fine porridge. Thus were they drawn to school by means of the stomach, which, after all, is a mighty factor in the life that now is. That chord or key my soul's ear heard, and my heart felt, and I have with joy and hope often realised to the full—guided, and moulded, and toiled in grateful accord thereto during these many years, and I have seen splendid fruits of success in this true work of God to many. I am, therefore, largely encouraged to pursue the object of our life—the saving of the Waifs and Strays in Liverpool."

The Major Street Mission was commenced in February, 1856, three years after the appointment of Mr. Lester to the incumbency of St. Mary's, Kirkdale. It was inaugurated in a small hired room, situated above a coal shed. There the foundation of a truly gigantic work was laid. The new undertaking included, among other agencies, the Industrial Day Schools, and these were reorganised in 1859. The object of the institution, in the words of its founder, is missionary work among the different classes of children whose one expressive designation is—needy, destitute, friendless. The room held 120, and was rented at £18 per annum.

At the close of the first year the accommodation was found to be insufficient, when the coal shed was also rented and converted into another schoolroom. This also became overcrowded. At this juncture a piece of land, extending to three hundred square yards, was given by Mr. John Shaw Leigh, and another lot of seven hundred yards was bought at a reasonable price. Upon this site the present commodious building known as Major Lester's Schools was built, at an original cost of £4,500. The first stone was laid on the 18th August, 1860, by the Earl of Derby. The exterior of the building is plain brick and stone, and has nothing to recommend it except simplicity. The basement floor is planned as a cooking kitchen, which can also be used as a soup kitchen during the winter, and has a separate entrance from Major Street. Adjoining this are flagged cellars, used as workshops, and playrooms when required in wet weather. The main entrance from Major Street leads to a long, wide, and lofty school-

room, which is also utilised as a free church for the poor. From this room there branch off classrooms, workshop, storeroom, lavatories, and playground. The upper floor corresponds with the lower, and has also a separate entrance. It combines schoolroom, classroom, printing-room, and other workshops. Interspersed may be found such mottoes as the following:—"Left, but not lost." "Give the child a fair chance; remember he is to live for ever." "Aim to think of those children for whom nothing is prepared."

The ceremony of opening the building took place on Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1862. The chair was occupied by Lord Stanley. At the close of the meeting Lord Stanley opened the playgrounds and free gymnasium, which are named after him.



Kirkdale Industrial Ragged School. (Certified)

Liverpool

About five years ago a new range of buildings was erected at a cost of over £150. These buildings comprise bathroom and wash-house, carpenters' and shoemakers' shops, along with many other conveniences.

The children are provided with three substantial meals each day:—Breakfast: Tea or coffee, and bread and butter or treacle. Dinner: Barley broth or pea soup, meat and potatoes or rice, &c. Tea: Tea or cocoa, with bread and cheese, or bacon. The children who are "housed" in the institution are trained in habits of regularity, cleanliness, and activity. The number who dine each day is posted on a board in the kitchen. Upwards of 500 children are provided for,

having at each meal as much as they like. The Homes include twenty-three certified houses for boys, and a Girls' Home.

The industrial occupations comprise shoemaking, tailoring, printing, bag making, match-box making, and carpentering, all of which are admirably conducted, and yield a good profit to the institution. The boys are one-half of the day in school.

The report of the Government inspector on the schools, homes, and industries is most satisfactory, as the words "gratification and satisfaction" sufficiently testify. The educational status of these poor children is as follows: 76 passed in Standard I., 74 in Standard II., 31 in Standard III., 12 in Standard IV., and 5 in Standard V.

One special feature in Mr. Lester's charitable scheme is this—that while accepting committed cases, *he prefers such as are the victims of neglect untainted by crime*, and for whose maintenance he relies alone on

voluntary benevolence, and for whose behoof he has provided Free Homes, which are five in number, and are merely lodgings in the houses of respectable and homely people.

The Girls' Industrial Home is a substantial building, and has all the appearance of having been at one time a fashionable residence. The rental was £150 per annum, and it has lately been bought for £2,900. This Home is so arranged as to afford sleeping accommodation for eighty girls. There is a large playground attached to the Home, and only lately Canon Lester succeeded in the erection of an iron schoolroom on part of the ground at a cost of £350. This leaves the Home entirely for dormitory purposes. The system of education adopted is the ordinary, including first, second, third, fourth, and fifth standards. There are 110 scholars in all, and thirty of that number sleep in double-bedded cottages. The general train-

ing is excellent, and here, as in the Major Street schools, the girls are taught music. Since their establishment 9,500 children have been received into the Day Industrial Schools and Homes. The yearly expense is £6,000, of which sum £4,100 is raised by the generosity of the public.

Of the fruit of this glorious work the following illustration is recorded as a sample. "Some years ago," says Canon Lester, "we received into our schools one of the most wretched objects representing a child conceivable. He was lost. His father, who should have been in a good social position, had hurled himself down by his vices, had made him (the boy) lose himself by driving him out upon the streets to shift for himself, and he had shifted for himself. It was a spectacle of pitiable misery. The boy knew nothing, he cared for nothing. The mild and sunny atmosphere of Christian philanthropy, guided by the wisdom which cometh of stern experience of what stuff child-life is made, reached his heart, appealed to his conscience, and he felt and became one of the best. We brought him up and put him into our tailors' room. He left us for America, not only with a good character, but with an affectionate regret that he had gone. We missed him all round. Five years ago a fine, well-dressed young man called upon me at the Parsonage. I recognised him not. He made himself known—then I saw the man—he was once the lost, degraded boy. He is now in a good position in New York, a leader in the church, and a great man in Sunday Schools. From the dunghill that lad has, in a sense, been placed among princes. He was lost, and is found through the instrumentality of our schools."

STEPHEN-THE-YEOMAN NEW RAGGED SCHOOL.

On Thursday, October 1st, were laid the foundation stones of the new building about to be raised for this school. Donald Matheson, Esq., presided. Among those present were the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, the Rev. James Malcolmson (of St. Luke's, Deptford), Rev. J. Farren (of Jamaica Road Congregational Church) and Mrs. Farren, Rev. W. Matheson, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Cawell, Mr. and Mrs. Vezey, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Challis, Mr. J. Kirk and Mr. R. J. Curtis (of the Ragged School Union), Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Mr. J. Sindall, Miss Stone, &c., &c.

Letters of regret were received from Messrs. Thorold Rogers, M.P., Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., Lieut.-Col. Bevington, Mr. A. Lafone, Mr. Carr-Gomm, and Mr. Charles Morley, and from most of the

clergymen of the immediate district absent by reason of a diocesan meeting.

It is indeed a strange, yet sad coincidence, that within an hour or so of this ceremony Earl Shaftesbury, who had ever shown a lively interest in the old school, should have passed away.

Mr. MALCOLMSON offered prayer, after which Mr. J. MENZIES, the superintendent of the schools, gave an account of their rise and progress. He said it was within two weeks of twenty-six years since the Mission, set on foot by the South-East Auxiliary of the Sunday School Union, was commenced under the title of Marigold Street Ragged School. For a time it was merely a Sunday-evening school for boys, but always it was well attended by the very class for whose benefit it had been established. The work very soon outgrew the limited accommodation of the temporary premises in Marigold Street. Providentially in 1862 the idea came into the mind of Miss Maria Louisa Charlesworth to help to found a Ragged School. In furtherance of her desire Miss Charlesworth sent £100 (profits from the sale of her work, "England's Yeoman") to the Earl of Shaftesbury, with the request that this sum should be devoted to the purpose of establishing a new Ragged School or enlarging one already in existence. At the same time Miss Charlesworth stipulated that the school to which the gift should be given should henceforth be known as Stephen-the-Yeoman Ragged School. Lord Shaftesbury selected Marigold Street School, and hence the title of the school, and hence the existence of the building in Marigold Place, opened on July 26th, 1863. In April, 1864, a Free Day School was opened. This for twenty-one years had been carried on by Miss Challis, and had proved an incalculable instrument for good in her hands. Before this a Penny Bank and Evening School had been established, and since then a Mothers' Meeting, a Band of Hope, and kindred institutions had been added. The school had all through its history found warm friends. Miss Charlesworth loved it and watched over it as long as she lived. Lord Shaftesbury had never ceased to take an affectionate interest in it. Mr. Matheson had affectionately supported it for many years, and Mrs. Lawrence proved one of the kindest and most considerate of supporters. Mr. Lawrence came of a race who were accustomed to save and protect places and peoples. His illustrious father saved India. It was absolutely true that in a critical moment in its history the son had saved Stephen-the-Yeoman Ragged School. The first impetus towards the rebuilding of the schools the committee owed to Mr. J. B. Mead, who promised the noble contribution of £200. Then the Rev. Samuel Charlesworth gave £400. Mr. Austin, through Mr. Lawrence, subscribed £100. They had also received the promise of

most liberal aid from the Ragged School Union, to which they were deeply indebted not only on this, but on many other occasions. With such gifts the committee could not but go forward and make the attempt to supply the long-felt want of space. For the work had once more largely outgrown its accommodation. Mr. Menzies concluded his remarks by affirming his belief that Stephen-the-Yeoman Schools had before them a long career of highest usefulness.

The hon. secretary (Mr. G. Hodges) having announced his readiness to receive collecting cards,

Mr. J. J. VEZEY, the sub-treasurer, read the list of donations to the building fund, amounting to £932 12s. He remarked that further contributions were urgently needed, as it was reckoned that it would cost £1,200 to entirely finish the work.

Mr. JAMES CLENCH, the honorary architect, having exhibited the plans of the new building, which is to be an enlarged structure of two stories, with class and infant rooms, kitchen, &c., then, in the name of the committee, presented trowels to Mr. Matheson and Mr. Lawrence.

The former gentleman, as the representative of the workers, then proceeded to one of the stones, which he "well and duly laid." In a brief address which he then delivered Mr. Matheson spoke of his long acquaintance with the school, and made feeling reference to the death of Lord Shaftesbury, a telegram announcing the sad event arriving just previously to his rising to speak.

The Hon. H. A. LAWRENCE having laid the second stone, next addressed the gathering. He began by expressing the pleasure he felt at being present, and in being honoured with the request of the committee that he should lay one of the stones. The feature which struck him most forcibly in connection with Ragged School work, and especially that at Stephen-the-Yeoman, was the self-denying labours of the voluntary helpers. Those who worked in the school gave up the little time which might well be enjoyed for rest and recreation, whereas many of the subscribers gave simply of their abundance, costing but little self-denial. He regarded the future of the school as lying principally in its mission work. There would always be work for the Mission to do in its sympathetic efforts amongst the outcast and neglected, and in trying to improve their lot. He was glad of the unity of all denominations of Christians in this work. He gratefully acknowledged the kindness of the Rev. W. Powell, the vicar of the parish (St. Crispin's) in which the school was situated, who had most willingly lent his hall, so that the school work could be carried on during the rebuilding, and a large debt of gratitude was also due to the Rev. J. Farren for his hearty co-operation at all times, and

especially for his assistance in the matter of the free breakfasts during the winter months. He trusted that with the erection of the new building a fresh impetus would be given to the work, and that its influence would be extended. He enlarged on the duty of the wealthier classes to interest themselves in the condition of the poor, for it was by such means that improvement in the future could be looked for. He feelingly alluded to the death of the noble patron of the school, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, and closed his interesting speech by a quotation from the epitaph on John Wesley's tomb in Westminster Abbey, which he had read that morning—"God takes away the workers, but His work still goes on."

A vote of thanks to Mr. Clench, who had voluntarily given his services as architect; to the Rev. W. Powell, for granting the use of St. Crispin's Mission Hall for the week-day and Sunday-evening schools; to the Rev. J. Farren, for the use of rooms for the Mothers' Meetings, &c., and to the supporters of the school for services rendered, was spoken to by the Rev. Donald Matheson and Mr. R. J. Curtis, and passed unanimously.

The Rev. J. Farren then moved,—"That this meeting desires to express, with gratitude to God, its sense of the noble Christian and philanthropic life of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, intelligence of whose decease has been now received;* and whilst sorrowing for the great loss which is thus sustained, expresses its sure confidence that this truly great life will yet bear much fruit, to the glory of God and well-being of this nation."

This was seconded by the Rev. J. Malcolmson, and carried unanimously.

After the Benediction had been pronounced the company adjourned to St. Crispin's Mission Hall, where refreshments had been provided by the liberality of the Rev. S. Charlesworth, who in providing funds to defray the expenses expressed a desire that, the day being the anniversary of his sister's birthday, all present should be considered her guests.

In the evening, by the instructions of the same kind friend, a feast and a dissolving view entertainment were provided for nearly 400 of he children and the members of the Mothers' Meeting.

* It was when Mr. Menzies was in the act of making his statement that a telegram was handed to Mr. Kirk in the meeting, conveying the mournful intelligence of the death of Lord Shaftesbury at Folkestone.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY

AT THE KING EDWARD RAGGED SCHOOLS, SPITALFIELDS.

INTEREST of a special nature attached to the fortieth annual meeting, held on Thursday evening, December 17th, in King Edward Ragged Schools. This interest arose not only on account of the unveiling of a monumental tablet and bust of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, but also from the fact that the present Earl of Shaftesbury, son of the deceased, accepted the presidency of the Institution, and in so doing spoke in such a noble and Christian manner as to win the hearts of all present, and awaken the hope that he will seek to follow in his revered father's footsteps.

Mr. CHARLES MONTAGUE, hon. sec., read the annual report, which began by making affectionate and regretful reference to the loss suffered by Ragged Schools in general, and King Edward Schools in particular, by the death of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, who was for thirty-nine years president. Some touching personal reminiscences of the Earl's interest in the work were given, and with these words the committee, speaking on behalf of the teachers, proceeded:—"While, however, he rests from his labours and his works do follow him, it is ours to carry on the work he loved—the work we too love—and by the grace of God we are resolved to press forward, earnestly and faithfully, doing what in us lies to make known the savour of His name, to combat ignorance, vice, intemperance, and unthrift—to illumine the tenements of Spitalfields with the sweet influence of Christian love, the fragrance of the Word of grace."

Particulars were then given of the growth and extension of the work in King Edward Street. During the year it had been found necessary, on account of the numbers pressing for admission, to open a new branch Sunday Evening School. Gratitude was expressed for the great success attending the efforts to retain the elder scholars, and also for a similar success which has attended the numerous Bible Classes and Industrial Classes held in connection with the institution. Details followed of a successful Mothers' Meeting, of Mission Services, Parents' Meetings, of the dissemination of pure literature, of the Mission Libraries, the largest in the East of London, and from which over sixty-eight thousand books and publications have been lent and given away during the year.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., in moving the adoption of the report, spoke of his deep interest in the work of these schools.

The Rev. W. TYLER, D.D., recalled the close association of the late Earl with the mission during the past forty years of its history and remarkable progress. Those who have had to do with the work here have

been untiring and unflagging in their determination to serve the Lord and to benefit the poor and neglected. And, large as is the work of the schools, there are besides the Industrial Schools which have sprung out of it, and in which over two hundred children are fed, trained, and cared for.

Mr. H. R. WILLIAMS stated that just forty years since Lord Shaftesbury and a few others met on this spot, in order to open the present mission and schools. At that time the neighbourhood was one of the most wretched that could possibly be conceived; few, in fact, could imagine the contrast between things as they then were and as they now are. The work of Ragged Schools was then one of much discomfort and not a little peril. After a variety of such reminiscences, the speaker dwelt upon the large and important service now carried on by hearty and noble workers in the district, and insisted that to such work is largely due the gratifying diminution of juvenile crime. Reverting, in conclusion, to the late Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Williams stated that the monument and bust now to be unveiled had been subscribed for by the teachers and scholars; not a scholar in the whole school but had given something, the smallest donation being a farthing.

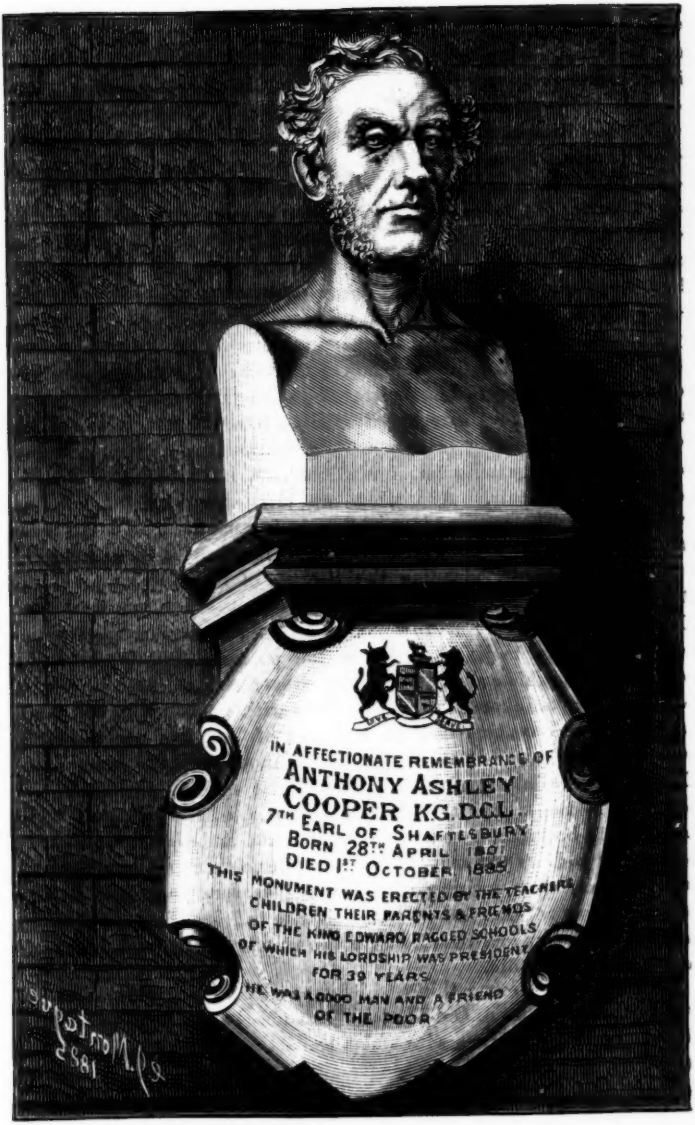
A curtain was then drawn aside, disclosing a handsome marble tablet and an excellent bust, executed by Mr. R. C. Belt, from a model made by him in 1884, and exhibited in the Royal Academy. The inscription was as follows:—

In Affectionate Remembrance of
ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, K.G., D.C.L.
(SEVENTH EARL OF SHAFTESBURY),
Born 28th April, 1801,
Died 1st October, 1885.

This monument was erected by the teachers, children, their parents, and friends of the King Edward Ragged Schools, of which his lordship was President for 39 years.

"He was a good man and a friend of the poor."

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who spoke with deep emotion, said:—May I say on this occasion, my dear friends—may I even say, my dear brothers and sisters?—I am sure you will not expect many words from me. I have come here at great expense to my feelings to perform what I consider a most sacred duty of respect and affection to my father and your father, and the father of suffering humanity, totally irrespective of nationality, colour, or creed. And when I stand thus under the bust of the truest and best of fathers, I feel you will not consider me egotistical if my remarks are nearly all devoted to the


IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
ANTHONY ASHLEY
COOPER KG DCL
7TH EARL OF SHAFTESBURY
BORN 28TH APRIL 1801
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THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY THE TEACHERS
CHILDREN THEIR PARENTS & FRIENDS
OF THE KING EDWARD RAGGED SCHOOLS
OF WHICH HIS LORDSHIP WAS PRESIDENT
FOR 39 YEARS
HE WAS A GOOD MAN AND A FRIEND
OF THE POOR

memory of one of the noblest hearts this great country ever produced. Mr. Williams, in his most able speech, has given you the history of the rise and progress of this Ragged School, and in the course of his remarks truly said that institutions such as these had saved our country from revolution. There is no doubt whatever that such has been the case. Men in every great crisis of history, when the depths boil up, as it were, and become the scum, and when everything that we have been taught to consider sacred from our earliest youth seems to be on the point of collapse—men at such times have looked around for what they call "saviours of Society." "Saviours of Society" up to the present century and within the present century have saved Society —but how? By grape and canister, by streets deluged with blood, by children made orphans, rendered fatherless and motherless, wives made widows, and husbands widowers. But this great man, whom you and I are met to honour, saved Society without shedding one drop of blood, without carrying desolation into any hearts or homes, but, on the contrary, by bringing sunlight into the dwellings of many unfortunate beings who but for him would have been lost in the bitterness of despair. And when we talk of "Society," what is "Society"? The common idea of Society is something removed from the common clay with which humanity is made. You hear of "Society" journals, meaning the Society of fashion and pleasure. But "Society," looked at reasonably, means the Commonwealth of England—means every man, woman, and child in the land, every one who has a penny to jingle in his or her pocket. And depend on it, every citizen of this country feels, in whatever station, high or low, it has pleased his Maker to place him, that without men who will work unselfishly and continuously in the fear of God and for the true welfare of men, as my dear father did—without such the prospect of England is certainly dim. Of such a man it may be truly said, he acted up to the motto, the old family motto, of the Ashleys: "He cared not to be great, save as he loved his God and served the State." I who now address you cannot hope to attain to that immense capacity and intellect, that untiring energy and perseverance, which so distinguished my revered father. God in His infinite wisdom raises up men like that now and then to save the country, and to teach us how to live and how to die.

Now if there be one thing which has given me gratitude and a feeling that the sun of Old England has not set yet, it is to see the unanimity and heartiness with which the artisans of this country have come forward to do honour to his memory. I have seen a great many pageants in my time, having served Queen and country in many parts of the world, but never have I seen any sight that struck more home

to one's feelings than the sight of London streets on that grand and solemn occasion of the funeral service in Westminster Abbey.

Now I trust this monument and bust may be a lesson and example to every one of us here present, for there is not one of us who may not take an example from that great and good man. May we all learn from him how to live and how to die, and may we, when our last days come, hear the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant." May we be prepared to render our account to the great God, even as was that blessed saint of God.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, that you have listened so patiently to the few words I have spoken on this great occasion. I hope it may not be the last time I may have the honour and pleasure of meeting you in this room. And may the memory of the noblest of hearts and grandest of Englishmen be kept green in all our memories from henceforth and for evermore. (Great applause.)

The Rev. J. DE KEWER WILLIAMS, in moving a vote of thanks to the Earl for taking the chair and for accepting the presidency of the schools, referred to the late Earl as the foremost man in the cause of Christian charity, and trusted his son would develop into a right worthy Earl Shaftesbury, that the motto of the Ashleys might still be bravely borne, "Love—Serve."

Mr. JOHN SCHWARTZ, a large employer of labour at the East End, heartily expressed his deep interest in the work of the mission.

In returning thanks at the close, and expressing his acceptance of the office of President of the King Edward Ragged Schools and Mission, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY said: In rising to thank you most cordially for the kind reception you have given me to-night, I am reminded of an old saying of one who travelled far, "that the farther he went to the West, the more convinced he was that the 'wise men' must have come from the East." I think, for example, you in the East showed wisdom in the artist you selected for the bust, who happens to be a personal friend of my own. There is no doubt, also, that the excellent institution of Ragged Schools was started by the wise men of the East. May you long retain your wisdom—physical, moral, social, and religious; and may we long (I say *we* since you have appointed me your president) continue to work together for the good cause that has been so hallowed by my illustrious predecessor in the past. May God bless your work here, and every one of you—men, women, and children.

A pleasant and interesting episode followed in the giving of prizes (in conjunction with the Ragged School Union) by the Earl to eighty-one elder boys and girls for good conduct and steadiness in their situations. The report has been printed, and may be had of Mr. Charles Montague, 4, Bedford Square, E.

THE WESTMINSTER YOUTHS' INSTITUTE, OLD PYE STREET.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Westminster Youths' Institute, was held on December 1st, at the Institute in Old Pye Street, the chair being occupied by Sir R. W. Carden. The room was crowded with the youths and their friends.

The annual report was read by Mr. J. Payne. After referring to the fact that this was the twenty-fifth year that Sir Robert Carden had presided over the meetings of the institution, the report went on to say that Mrs. Barker-Harrison desired to express her very great pleasure at the marked improvement visible in the various educational classes, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. There has been a general move upward. There are 14 different classes carried on, and we may mention that 16 have sent in Scripture texts on a given subject, many having written out very neatly and correctly over 200 verses; 27 competitors for writing from dictation, and 25 in arithmetic, of whose sums only four were wrong. The prize books were the Memorials of the Earl of Shaftesbury and General Gordon.

Mr. Geary, who has the oversight of the classes, reports that during the year the attendance has increased, and general progress manifest. Two or three years ago it was with difficulty that out of some 20 entries in arithmetic one in each class performed his task correctly; this year, out of 29 entries, four only were incorrect. The Geometry Class prospers, and an improvement has to be noted in the attendance and behaviour at the Bible Class. Since the opening of the Institute 780 lads have enrolled themselves as members, 57 of whom joined during the past year. No fewer than 57 members of the Drum and Fife Band have donned one or other of the attractive uniforms of our citizen army. Ten have enlisted in the Queen's regulars, and three preferred serving their Sovereign on the water. One has joined the police force. Four matches at chess have been contested with the Working Boys' Christian Institution in Endell Street. A Rowing Club and a Carden Swimming Club were started in the early part of this year.

A number of prizes were distributed. They were given by Mrs. Barker-Harrison to every member who had produced work during the year. Thirty members were so rewarded, many of them having obtained several prizes. The swimming prizes were given by Sir R. W. Carden. The distribution and a little singing occupied an hour and a half, after which an address was given by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P. for Westminster, who at its conclusion promised to give some prizes to the youths who did well at future examinations.

The subsequent speakers were Mr. R. Rae (Temperance League) and the Rev. G. S. Whitlock.

In replying to a vote of thanks, Sir Robert Carden said he always felt the deepest interest and pleasure in attending these meetings. He accepted a geometrical drawing with much gratification, and would have it framed and glazed, and hung along with other articles which had been presented to him by members of the classes at the Institute.

YOUTHS' INSTITUTE AT SERMON LANE MISSION.

About three or four years ago the teacher of the senior boys' class in the Sunday Evening School at Sermon Lane, being anxious to gain a greater influence over his boys and to show his interest in their daily pursuits by providing them with a cheerful evening's recreation after work, invited them to meet him on one evening during the week for the purpose of teaching them the game of chess. At first only five boys availed themselves of this invitation, all of whom were telegraph messengers; but this number gradually increased; the boys were allowed to bring their friends, and it soon became necessary to introduce other games.

In January, 1885, the number had increased to thirty, and a Drawing Class was then started, but as the attendance rapidly grew larger the teacher, who had up to this time carried on the work unaided, was obliged to procure assistance, and by the end of the season it was very apparent that an excellent nucleus had been formed from which a Youths' Institute could be started in the following autumn on a more extensive scale.

Mr. G. Betjemann and the trustees of Denmark Schools, a large building adjacent to the Mission Hall, having kindly granted the use of their rooms for two evenings in every week, and encouraged by pecuniary aid from the Ragged School Union, the Institute was opened on September 19th, 1885, and now 300 members have already been enrolled. It is open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9.30, and any lad over twelve years of age is eligible for membership subject to the approval of the committee; the subscription being one penny per week, or threepence per month.

The work is under the control of the Sermon Lane Mission Committee, and is managed by a superintendent and secretary, assisted by several gentlemen who are interested in this endeavour to provide healthy recreation for the working lads of the neighbourhood. There is a Library and Reading Room, the former containing about 250 carefully selected volumes, and the latter being supplied with newspapers and

periodicals of various kinds, especially those which are likely to be attractive to boys. A small Gymnasium has been fitted up in the basement, and is well furnished with first-class apparatus; the exercises are under the supervision of two gentlemen, and the boys thoroughly appreciate this important acquisition, for which an additional entrance fee of sixpence is paid. A Chess Club has been formed, and instruction is given in the game to all who wish to learn. Bagatelle, draughts, and other games are provided in the large room set apart for this purpose. A Drawing Class was started as soon as the Institute commenced, and has met with considerable success; there are also classes for Elocution and for Singing, and practical instruction is given in Fretwork, a number of lads deriving considerable pleasure from this interesting and useful occupation. A Drum and Fife Band has been organised, and a competent instructor is engaged in teaching the boys, whose eagerness to learn augurs well for the future success of the Band.

The unqualified success which has already attended the Institute is sufficient evidence that such an organisation is much needed in this densely populated district. The work is, however, capable of considerable development, and the committee are anxious to extend its operations in every possible way; in order that it may exercise a widespread and salutary influence upon the hundreds of working lads in the neighbourhood.

The motto of the Institute is, "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." Its object is to promote the social, mental, and spiritual improvement of its members, and in all its branches every effort is made by the exercise of personal influence to maintain a high moral tone among the boys, and by gaining their affections to help them in their everyday life, and above all to promote their spiritual welfare.

AN EAST-END LIGHTHOUSE.

Like as a mariner tossed upon a stormy sea, imperilled in the darkness of the night, hails with pleasure that is intense the beacon whose friendly ray guides him to a haven of safety, even so may many a weary hard-working man and woman, also young people, strangers perhaps, and almost lost amid the dangers of this great city, turn with extreme joy to the most excellent and useful institution which we have aptly entitled "An East-End Lighthouse."

The Old Ford Mission and the "Morley Arms" Coffee Palace form portions of a large edifice which is situated close to the railway bridge in Tredegar Road, Bow, and therefore within a few minutes' walk of

the North London and Great Eastern local stations. It was in the year 1872 that this institution was established.

On one side of the Coffee Palace is the residence of the manager, and on the other side the entrance to the Mission Hall. Having entered the Coffee Palace we are at once pleased with its homeliness, and with the friendly reception given to us by the manager. Having partaken of excellent refreshment, read some of the daily and weekly literature, and perhaps played a game at chess or draughts, we accept the invitation of our host to look over the various portions of the building. First of all a capitally-arranged dining-room, in which can be provided meals suitable to all hours of the day, either for one person or a large number of guests. There is also a little snuggery on the basement in which friends may meet and be refreshed, where also may be found various rooms for carrying on the work of the Mission, one being appropriated to the heating apparatus used during the winter months; and in that season also the soup kitchen, in an adjoining room, is of great service, and is exceedingly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

The edifice contains two very large apartments, one, on the first floor, covering the whole area of the building. It is specially adapted for a club or committee room, Parliamentary or otherwise, and it is often used for that purpose. The other is the Mission Hall, which is approached by an inviting entrance, as above mentioned. At the far end is a raised platform or daïs, above which is placed a well-toned organ used at the various services held there. The walls are embellished with suitable texts of Scripture, which give a pleasing solemnity to the edifice. There are Services on Sundays throughout the day—morning and evening for children—and a Sunday School. The Prayer Meetings are held during the week, also Evening Classes for Young Women, and Temperance Meetings on various days. A great and useful work is being carried on here for the benefit of the surrounding neighbourhood, in which the indigent poor are very numerous.

The honorary superintendent has wider projects for seasons of emergency. It is proposed to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, help the sick, and in other ways to relieve bodily wants, for which purpose cast-off clothing, hospital letters, flowers for the sick, &c., would be most acceptable. A special appeal is now being made. Subscriptions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the honorary superintendent, Mr. A. Farnan, the Old Ford Mission Hall, and the "Morley Arms" Coffee Palace, Tredegar Road, Bow, E., and at the office of the Ragged School Union.

THE NAME "RAGGED."

We hasten to correct an inadvertent error which appeared in the October number, accrediting Charles Dickens with the origin of the title "Ragged." It occurred on this wise. In 1843, two years after the opening of a school in Caroline Court, Mr. S. R. Starey, who is still spared to rejoice in the growth of the institution, being desirous of enlisting public sympathy, drew up an advertisement for insertion in the *Times*. The question arose, "What shall we call it? Sunday School will not convey the true idea." Looking round on the miserably clad children who filled the room, he said, "Ragged, that will do; they are ragged enough." The advertisement appeared of "Field Lane *Ragged* School."

NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF LORD SHAFTESBURY.

At the public meeting held at the Mansion House on the 16th October, 1885, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., in the chair, a resolution was moved by the Right Hon. Earl Granville, seconded by the Right Hon. Lord Mount-Temple, supported by the Rev. Dr. Allon, and carried unanimously, "That some enduring memorial or memorials of the national gratitude should be established in testimony of the useful and devoted life of the late Earl of Shaftesbury."

The committee appointed at that meeting to carry out so desirable an object as the erection of some memorial to the great and good Earl lately deceased have resolved that, should the funds placed at their disposal permit, the following should be the form of memorial:—

1. Marble Statue (with the permission of the Dean) in Westminster Abbey.
2. Bronze Statue, to be erected on a conspicuous site in some much-frequented public thoroughfare. Lord Shaftesbury's life work to be shown in bas-relief on the pedestal. A Drinking Fountain to be combined therewith if possible.
3. *National Convalescent Homes for Poor Children, bearing the name of Lord Shaftesbury.*

Contributors can apply the amount given to any one, or to the whole, of these objects.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., contributes £25, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts £100, the Earl Cowper, K.G., the Duke of Westminster, K.G., George Williams, Esq., Samuel Morley, Esq., J.P., James Lyne Hancock, James Spicer, Esq., J.P., and Thomas D. Galpin, Esq., each contributing £100. Many others contribute in sums varying from £50 to £1.

The children of the respective schools are contributing their pence and farthings towards the establishment of National Convalescent Homes for Poor Children.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: John MacGregor, Esq. Treasurer: Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bart., M.P. Hon. Secretary: H. R. Williams, Esq., 6, Lime Street, E.C.

Contributions are solicited and will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co, 50, Cornhill, E.C., and by Mr. H. R. Williams, Hon. Secretary, 6, Lime Street, E.C.

DAY OF UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

SUNDAY, October 18th, and Monday, October 19th, were days consecrated to special prayer for the Divine blessing on behalf of the children attending Sunday and Ragged Schools, and with it, in Ragged Schools especially, the bereaved family of the late Earl Shaftesbury was especially and lovingly remembered. Many letters have been received giving details of the meetings held. One from Dove Row states that they met in the morning at 9 a.m., with an attendance of thirteen teachers, and in the afternoon at 3.30, when they were joined by a branch school; some fifty teachers were present. All declare it to have been a most refreshing season. At Richmond Street, Walworth, quite a spiritual awakening was experienced, several of the young people deciding for Christ. The prayer meetings were observed at Nelson Street by the school, afternoon and evening, having no class teaching, but fervent prayer, interspersed with seasonable addresses and hymns, to the manifest enjoyment of teacher and scholar. Did space permit these cheering notes might be multiplied extensively.

CHRISTMAS DAY WITH THE TRAMPS.

WHILST the pauper was being regaled at the workhouse, and the prisoner in the gaol, the tramps and the outcasts were entertained at the Field Lane—truly a "Refuge for the Destitute," as the homogeneous assembly demonstrated. The tramp, the worn-out seamstress, the labourer and mechanic out of work, the pauper from the casual ward, the broken-down tradesman, the decayed professional man, here met on the one common level of abject poverty. They had managed to keep clear of the prison and out of the workhouse, but a more destitute, deplorable set cannot be conceived. They, however,

found friends to-day, and some 700 of them were supplied with a good hot dinner. Admitted as they arrived (on presentation of a ticket obtained at the Ragged Church Service on Sunday last), they were kindly received and conducted to seats in comfortable rooms seasonably decorated. A short service was held to occupy the time previous to the repast, when homely addresses, with faithful advice and counsel, were given, an attractive feature of the service being the singing, in which all joined very heartily. About 120 ladies and gentlemen acted as carvers and waiters, and the provisions consumed were 408 lb. of hot roast beef, 600 lb. of hot plum pudding, 7 sacks of potatoes, 150 quartern loaves, and 720 oranges.

During the week dinners have also been sent to upwards of 500 of the poor families in the neighbourhood. The entire expenses of these entertainments were defrayed by contributions specially collected for the purpose. It is needless to say the dinner was thoroughly enjoyed, and both the repast itself and the arrangements that had been made for the comfort of these poor creatures gave general satisfaction. Thank God that in Christian England there are those to be found who do not forget to "send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared." Mr. P. Platt is the Secretary, who may be addressed at the Institution, Vine Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

PRESENTATIONS.

ANN STREET RAGGED SCHOOL, NOW CALLED GOLDIE STREET MISSION.

ON Monday, October 5th, Mr. R. Turner, who founded and for many years laboured in this school, and has continued his connection in many ways by kind gifts and services, was presented by the members of the Mothers' Meeting with a silver pencil-case and the following spontaneous letter, as expressive of their feelings concerning him:—

"Dear Mr. Turner,—Having for so many years, and in so many instances, received from you so much kindness, we desire now to thank you very heartily; and, as a further expression of our appreciation of your kindness, beg your acceptance of the accompanying pencil-case, the gift of the Mothers of Ann Street. We hope you may be long spared in health, and that your union with us will only end when you are called to the service above, and that there you may see the fruit of your labour of love here.

"(Signed on behalf of the Mothers),

"CHARLOTTE ABBINETT."

ROSEMARY BRANCH MISSION AND SCHOOLS, HOXTON.

MR. WARMAN, the superintendent, says that at one of their usual

Teachers' Meetings with Training Class, the boys of the class under the care of Mr. Lloyd, who has recently married, presented him with an album as a wedding gift, and as a memento of their affectionate regard for him and his unvarying kindness and regularity in visiting and teaching. This was presented by one of the boys, who stood by the superintendent while he said a few appropriate words, he making himself one of the boys for the time being. The boys asked him to put his photograph in it, which he did. He then, on behalf of himself and teachers, presented Mr. Lloyd with a handsome Bible, Revised Version, assuring him of their high esteem and affection. Mrs. Lloyd also was presented with a combined hymn and prayer-book. Mr. Lloyd replied in a few well-chosen words, stating the presentation was as unexpected as undeserved, and that he should ever treasure the memory of his happy days at the Rosemary Schools.

OUR UNION AS A MEDIUM.

A LETTER was recently sent to the office of this Society in which an opinion was expressed as to the desirability of having a medium of communication between poor children and benevolent donors, especially in the matter of dinners and entertainments. Many persons doubtless would like to give a substantial meal or merry evening to a goodly number, but they are a little at sea as to the fitting place and fitting neighbourhood. The writer expressed a wish that the Ragged School Union should step in to advise and co-operate in such cases, as the officers know the neighbourhoods and the most suitable buildings.

About the same time an application was made to the Secretary for some advice as to the place and other matters for giving some 400 children associated with the pantomimes a dinner on Christmas Day. The generous donor, a lady, was on the Continent, and she had entrusted the execution of her wish to Mr. Clement Scott and other gentlemen connected with the *Daily Telegraph*. After some consideration it was determined to apply for the use of the Lambeth Ragged School. The committee of that institution readily granted it, and on Christmas Day the 400 children were sumptuously entertained, and the occasion passed off most pleasantly.

A second dinner, provided by the bounty of a kind gentleman and his family, was given in the same building on New Year's Day. The tickets on this occasion were distributed amongst the children of eight Ragged Schools, viz., Lambeth, Jurston Street, Robert Street, Pepper Street, King's Court, Collingwood Street, Mansfield Street, and Nelson Street, under the supervision of Mr. Kirk.

We thank our correspondent for his fertile suggestion, and also the other friends for their generous application of it, and we trust there will be more to follow of such joy-giving arrangements for poor children. It cannot be too widely known that schools can be found as well as the hungry children in various parts of London, and we shall be happy on any occasion to be the medium between generous donors and poor children.

ANOTHER NEW BUILDING.

JURSTON STREET SUNDAY AND RAGGED SCHOOL.

Jurston Street Sunday and Ragged School, Jurston Street, Waterloo Road, was established in 1816. The lease has recently expired, and the ground being required by the owners, the present building will shortly be demolished. A site for the erection of the new building has been obtained from the Corporation of the City of London at a low rental, and in the immediate neighbourhood. It is proposed that the new building shall be named the "Jurston Street and Shaftesbury Memorial School," as a memorial to the late Earl of Shaftesbury, inasmuch as Jurston Street claims the honour of introducing the late Earl to the work of Ragged Schools, as shown by the following incident in his life:—

"Many years ago there might have been seen on Blackfriars Bridge a large gathering of people, intently watching some men in boats who were dragging for the body of a poor creature who had, wilfully or accidentally, been drowned. Among the crowd was one of the teachers of Jurston Street Sunday School, and by his side a gentleman who appeared deeply moved at the scene. A conversation commenced by the teacher's deploring the depravity that existed among the young, especially in the South of London, and the efforts that were being made, through the Ragged Schools, to improve their condition. The gentleman replied that he had not before heard of these schools. The teacher informed him that an Evening School for such young persons had been some time commenced, and invited him to attend a meeting at Jurston Street Sunday School on a certain evening, when the Rev. James Sherman, the minister of Surrey Chapel, was expected to preside. He came, and on the card handed up to Mr. Sherman was the name of 'Lord Ashley.' He was a frequent visitor, and his deep interest in the success of the work carried on at this school continued until his death."

The labours of this school, situate in one of the poorest neighbourhoods of the metropolis, have during its seventy years been a source

of blessing to the scholars, many of whom have been led to the Saviour, and, as teachers, have told the glad tidings of salvation to others.

The operations comprise:—

Sunday—Sunday School, 9.30; Children's Service, 11; afternoon, 2.15; Evening Ragged School, 6.30. *Monday*—Special Children's Service (held monthly), 7.30 p.m. *Tuesday*—Band of Hope, 7.30 p.m.; Singing Class, 8.30 p.m.; and Library. *Wednesday*—Sewing Class, 7 p.m.; Mission Service, 8 to 10 p.m. *Thursday*—Ragged School Library and a Bible Class. *Friday*—Ragged School Drum-and-Fife Band (practice class). *Saturday*—Prayer Meeting, 7 to 8 p.m.

Donations and promises will be thankfully received by the Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.; or by the President of the Southwark Sunday School Society, Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF LONDON.

A VERY able address was delivered in Westminster Abbey on Monday afternoon, December 14th, 1885, by the Rev. R. C. Billing, M.A., Rural Dean of Spitalfields. The topic, treated in an easy colloquial style, was most ably put. All the salient features of this beneficent work were portrayed, and the eloquent counsel—if we may so call him—left no alternative to the jury, his audience, but to find the verdict of "Deserving of support."

We hope to present this homely but most forcible appeal in a future issue.

And did space permit we should be happy to give copious extracts from the sermon by Dean Bradley on Innocents' Day in Westminster Abbey. He dwelt at some length on the lifelong labours of the late Earl of Shaftesbury on behalf of wretched and suffering children. But good came out of evil, said the Dean, for as the result of his self-denying work came the Ragged School Union, from which followed Schools, Homes, Refuges, Industrial Schools, Institutes, &c.

EXTENSION.

THE Dove Row, Haggerston, Ragged School, Mission, and Branch Church has the following agencies associated with the *School*:—Sunday morning service for the young; Sunday Night Ragged School; week-night classes for reading and writing; Girls' Sewing Class; Sick Fund; Senior Band of Hope; Junior Band of Hope; Drum-

and-Fife Band; Cricket Club; Circulating Library; and a Young Christians' Band is about to be formed. In connection also with the *Mission* are:—Sunday evening service; Wednesday evening service; tract distribution; Mothers' Meeting; visitation of the sick; Clothing Society; and Christmas dinners. Total Abstinence Society—Sick Club, Meat Club, and Singing Class, &c.

The necessity for extended accommodation for all these beneficent agencies has long been felt. During the past year an opportunity unexpectedly presented itself to purchase the school and mission premises, and also a house adjoining (both freehold). The two houses were bought, and speedily adapted to the work, at a cost of about £825. Within a short time of the purchase the following sums had been received: £200 from Samuel Morley, Esq., £50 from the Ragged School Union, and £360 from the members of the church and their friends. And since then a concert has been given in the Morley Hall on behalf of the fund, by which the large sum of £70 was realised.

The debt now resting on the buildings is less than £150, and for this amount we confidently appeal to a few generous Christian friends who are in sympathy with such work as is being done at Dove Row. Contributions will be gladly and gratefully received by the Rev. William Marshall, Birkwood House, Cawley Road, Victoria Park, E.

REAPING.

"*Those who go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them.*"

At the request of the teachers of the Poplar Ragged School we gladly insert the following letters received from an old scholar in Canada:—

"No. 1.

"Coat St. Paul, Canada, May 25th, 1885.

"Mr. Thomas Laidler,—It gives me much pleasure to answer your kind letter. I am a long while in doing it, but I have been very busy since I received yours. I am sorry to hear of Mr. Parker's death; let's trust in the Almighty he is better off, and we shall all meet on that beautiful shore where there is no more parting. Mr. Phillips I would like to hear from, for he taught me a good lesson that I will always well remember. I am pleased that you have some good meetings still in the school, and I hope they are as interesting to the boys as they was to me, and especially the night on which Mr. Phillips gave me a good thrashing, for he did me a good deal of good, and that week I thought over it, and found I was wrong, and then I

resolved to do right. With the Saviour's blessing I have been trying to do so ever since. Many times I stumble, but, thank God, He has drawn me to Him. We have a nice church here, with a Sunday School that is well attended, but not so large as yours, for this is a Romish country, and we have but few Protestants here.

"It was on the 16th April, 1868, when father, mother, with three boys and two girls, left the Victoria Docks. Everything went well on the voyage, and I read the Psalms of David and the Proverbs of Solomon. We had some fun with the rest on board, for there was 350 all told, when we found ourselves at Quebec on the 7th May, and arrived at Montreal on the 8th. It was on Friday, and four of us started to work on Monday. I worked there till the following August, and work got slack, and none in the city. I walked about three days, and went to work with a market gardener, of which I knew little about. I worked with him two months and three days, till he got his crops in. This brought me into October. Snow on the ground about the 10th, and no work in the city, as at first. So I went into the country, and went to work for a farmer till after the New Year. Then I went to work in the shop where I was at first and started there again. I worked there eighteen months. Our family had a hard time that winter."

"No. 2.

"Nov. 8th, 1885.

"Mr. Thomas Laidler,—I will now let you know how I have been getting along in this country little by little, how my efforts have been crowned, and how I have succeeded in getting a farm of fifty acres, and am now working hard to raise money to stock it. The Ragged School has lost a great friend in the death of Earl Shaftesbury, for he was a friend of all. I have got his prize card; it is soiled somewhat, but I still prize it, and it hangs on my bedroom wall, and oftentimes I speak to my wife and children of that noble man and his co-workers, and then it takes me back to the old and joyous times I have spent in the school. Well, now for a little more of my life in Canada. About eighteen months since the man that I worked with took me by the hand and got me another job and more pay, and I kept that till I got strained and was laid up for two months. I did little work for some time, until I got strong again. I then went to work in the Grand Trunk Railway shop, and worked there till after I was married. I have a good little wife, you must know, for she is my stay and helper here below. Well, we went to her mother's, who lives out here. I went through some Works, and saw a machine like one I had seen at home; it was put up wrong. I said to my brother-in-law that the man that put it up did not understand it; and with that the foreman

came along and asked me if I knew anything about it. I told him I could put it up right, so that he could work it, and he wanted to hire me there and then. I went two weeks after, and I have been in the same work ever since. I will give you next time a fuller account.

"From your true Friend, THOMAS S. C——."

THE ONE TUN RAGGED SCHOOL.

Copy of letter received by Mrs. Barker Harrison from George G ——, N. W. Territory of Canada, Fort Macleod, October 21st, 1885.

"MY DEAR MADAM,—I have just heard through a letter from my sister (at Montreal, in service) of the death of the Earl of Shaftesbury. I regret to hear it, not for the late Earl, but for the poor, not only of London, but of the whole world. In him Westminster has lost a friend, especially the One Tun Ragged Schools and the Youths' Institute. His life-work as a public benefactor is well known all over the world. The Canadian newspapers of all kinds, in speaking of his lordship's illness before his death was known, said that his death would be a national loss. I am sorry I cannot find words in which to express my feelings with regard to the late Earl. I condole with all who are connected with the One Tun school on account of the loss it and the people of Westminster have sustained by the death of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

'Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Then cometh rest.'"

The writer of the above letter emigrated nearly two years ago, unassisted; has had to rough it considerably, which he thinks a good thing at first; has been in two situations, first in a hotel as man-of-all-work, specially to look after horses brought in by the farmers; then as helping a settler to clear his land in the midst of deep snow and heavy frost, and has now work 3,000 miles off in the N. W. Territory, where winter has no doubt commenced again. "His aim" is to make a home and have his parents over to reside with him. He came to us an infant in the One Tun Ragged School, and had no other training but what what he received in our schools. He had three years' excellent character as baker's man before he emigrated.

In Memoriam.

MR. THOMAS BRIANT.

Mr. Thomas Briant, who died on 4th November last at the age of thirty-five, had been for about fourteen years an earnest and devoted worker in the Lambeth Ragged School.

In October, 1875, he, being then an infant-class teacher, was elected assistant superintendent, and was given charge of the girls' school. At the end of the year 1881, on the death of Mr. Bonsey, he was elected superintendent of the whole school, which position he held to the end.

How much the school owes to him it is difficult to overstate. At the time he became connected with it a great wave of depression was passing over it. The trustees threatened to close the school buildings and sell them, and strong measures had to be adopted. However, largely owing to his persistence in maintaining the rights of the children, and to the amiable spirit with which he sought, and finally obtained, a friendly settlement of the matter, he lived to see the school fully restored to its heritage, and working more vigorously than ever, and a friendly feeling established between the trustees and the committee.

He was a most successful infant-class teacher. His merry, loving manner filled the children with a wonderful devotion to him, which made itself manifest during his last illness. It was his practice, when he became superintendent, to look in at the infant class room, as soon as they had settled down, to see that all was right, and he never left them without standing at the door and blowing a kiss to them, a salute they most promptly returned.

The week-day amusements of the poor filled an important part in his method of work. He painted two panoramas and made a Punch-and-Judy show, and quite recently added to his repertory several entertainments, in which he illustrated comic stories by means of rapid sketches in chalk. It is needless to add that he was much sought after by neighbouring schools, and was always found ready to help.

His task of superintending was rendered peculiarly trying by reason of his possessing but weak vocal powers, and being very subject to a relaxed throat. This rendered it hard for him to make his voice

heard over the large schoolroom; but by a wonderful combination of firmness with tender consideration for the poor children, he was able to keep them under proper control. The exertion this called forth told upon his strength, and his thin spare frame was unequal to the strain put upon it. In May last his lungs were affected, and after a painful illness of exactly six months' duration, borne without complaint, save that wrung from him by excruciating pain, his voice, so weak in volume but so strong in its influence for good, was hushed, and his generous heart was still for ever.

The purpose of his life can best be stated in the words he himself used in writing to a little girl. "You must try, my darling," said he, "to help Jesus to make the world happy."

The funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery on the 10th of November, prior to which a service was held in Christ Church, North Brixton, when the Rev. Canon Hussey, D.D., gave a touching address, and subsequently conducted the service at the grave.

The local committee, teachers, and senior scholars were fully represented, and the latter sang two favourite hymns around the open grave. Mr. Kirk attended on behalf of the Ragged School Union.

Notices of Books.

S. W. Partridge and Co., 9, Paternoster Row.

Messrs. Partridge's Annuals: — *British Workman, Band of Hope, Friendly Visitor, Infants' Magazine, Family Friend, Children's Friend, The Band of Hope Review, &c.*

These beautifully illustrated serials are perennial in their freshness and general excellence. In them we realise that the late founder, Mr. T. B. Smithies, being dead yet speaketh to a succeeding generation on temperance and righteousness, seeking by bright pictures and wholesome reading to inculcate amongst young and old all that is true and lovely and of good report. Ragged School workers have long appreciated their intrinsic value, and these new issues for the year seem quite worthy of their predecessors. What can we say more? We have been especially pleased with a series of grouped pictures of famous buildings in London in the pages of the *Children's Friend*, from the able pencil of Mr. C. Montague, jun., a name well known in Ragged School circles.

These Fifty Years. Being the Jubilee Volume of the London City

Mission. By John Matthias Weylland. With an Introduction by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

We adopt the following words from the writer's preface as descriptive of the book. He says:—"This story of a Mission to London has a peculiar charm about it, from the obscurity of its commencement, its marvellous development and expansion, and from its present position and increasing power for good in the chief city of the world." The narrative of this Christ-like enterprise is well told, and full of encouragement to all workers in the gospel field.

JAMES CLARKE AND CO., Fleet Street.

The Rosebud Annual.

This beautifully illustrated annual, which cannot fail of being the delight of the nursery, shows very sweetly how a loving and intelligent mother or good nurse may turn apparently slight things to account for the amusement of the little ones or their instruction in the homely lessons of life. A most beautiful gift-book.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

The Teacher's Scrap Book,

designed by the Rev. R. Tuck, will meet a want which has been more or less felt by all teachers. Illustrations, texts, and notes accumulate distractingly, but duly classified and arranged in this scrap-book, they can be readily referred to and utilised by all who desire to be true workmen rightly dividing the Word of Truth. We cordially commend the volume.

Josceline; or, the Cousins. By M. M. Pollard.

This capital story of Josceline Nugent is just the book to place in the hands of young girls. There is plenty of variety and incident, with a laudable absence of sensationalism. Mark the account of this girl sent by her father from Jamaica to England to be educated. The book, with its ornamental cover, would make an excellent prize book.

Bible Pictures for Little People. By Uncle Harry. Second Series.

What to do with the young children on Sunday is not always an easy task. This pretty book, full of pictures, suitably and briefly described, should help the little people to spend the leisure hours of Sunday both pleasantly and profitably.

The Old Mill. By Meta.

The boys will be delighted to read how Tom found work at the mill, the experience he had, the difficulties he encountered, and the companions, gipsies and others, he met with, and how he triumphed at

last. A capital story, and the imprimatur of the Sunday Schoo Union, as with the rest, is a guarantee of rightful sentiment and morals.

Chevalier Bayard, and other Historical Tales. From the French. By Mrs. E. Millard. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.

This charming work throws light on the past, and brings into distinctness noble phases of character.

Young England. An Illustrated Magazine for Recreation and Instruction.

Young England is a charming book; rich in what ministers to innocent recreation or is provocative of intellectual activity.

Anecdotes on Bible Texts: the Gospels according to St. Matthew an St. John.

These pregnant anecdotes illustrative of the texts to which they are attached must prove helpful to such teachers and preachers as are anxious to obtain the distinctive merit of those "whose words are as goads and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies."

Claude Russell's Sister, and Other Stories.

Well-told tales, fraught with religious teaching that touches the emotions. It is the sort of book that would be in constant request at the Sunday or Ragged School library.

The Child's Own Magazine.

A gay cover, short stories full of interest, sweet poetry, good and appropriate illustrations, combine to make this book not only in name but in reality truly the child's *own* magazine.

We can do no more than name and commend a cheap series of story books attractively got up:—

By a Way they Knew Not. By Faith Chiltern.
The Two Friends. By H. Hitjer.
Geraldine's Guest. By Lucretia Maybury.
Will Carves the Way.
Zita the Gipsy Girl. By Mary Olney.

CASSELL AND CO., Ludgate Hill, London.

The World's Workers. A series of new and original volumes by popular authors. With portraits printed on a tint as frontispiece. Price 1s. each.

General Gordon—David Livingstone—Sir Henry Havelock—Lord Clyde—George Müller—Andrew Reed—Florence Nightingale—Frances Ridley Havergal—Catharine Marsh—Mrs. Ranyard—Sir

Titus Salt—George Moore—Father Mathew—Dr. Guthrie—Elihu Burritt, &c.

These short, compact, and well-written biographies of intelligent and saintly persons who were spiritual forces of their time should be in every household. Exemplary lives are provocatives of well-doing; hence all libraries for the young should possess them. The Christian world owes a debt of gratitude to these enterprising publishers for such auxiliaries to righteousness.

The Quiver. An Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading.

This first-class periodical, full of incentives to well-doing, having two stories in progress, and containing other papers specially adapted for Sunday reading, deserves the widest circulation.

GEORGE STONEMAN, 67, Paternoster Row.

Sunshine. Edited by W. M. Whittemore, D.D.

This serial is an established favourite in well-regulated homes. The volume for 1885 is equal in merit to any of its predecessors.

Little Star. Monthly, 1d.

This fresh claimant for popular favour, edited by Dr. Whittemore, possesses winning attractions.

School and Home. (Systematic Bible Teaching Mission.)

Full of excellent lessons and helps for busy teachers and all parents.

Notices of Meetings.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

In the early part of the month of October a new mission-hall in connection with the church work of this large and important parish was formally opened. For about twenty-five years mission work had been carried on in the Mint, a locality well known for its squalidness; but owing to metropolitan improvements the room in which the work had been carried on was demolished. The Rev. Burman Cassin, M.A., the rector, was therefore compelled to seek other premises. He providentially heard of a hall in Chapel Court, Borough High Street, situate in his own parish and contiguous to the Mint. The opening service was strictly devotional, a sermon being preached by the Rev. Canon Cadman, Rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, and a former rector of St. George's. The rector, who also read the prayers, addressed the meeting, in which he said that he had taken the hall on his own responsibility. The

necessary repairs, gas-fittings, &c., would cost about £60; the working expenses would be about £30 per annum, and the rent £30. The room was requisite, and he felt that it must be supplied, even though he be obliged to bear all charges. He hoped, however, that the parishioners would aid him. Among those present were Sir William McArthur and some of the leading parishioners. Up to the present date over £70 has been subscribed. The treasurer of the fund is R. Adams, Esq., by whom contributions will be thankfully acknowledged. The hall will accommodate a goodly number of persons, and every evening in the week is occupied. On Sunday there is a Bible-reading in the afternoon, a Ragged Sunday Night School of over 300 poor children, and a Gospel Meeting; on Monday evening a Prayer Meeting; on Tuesday evening a Gospel Meeting; on Tuesday afternoon a Mothers' Meeting; on Wednesday and Thursday evenings a Young Men's Institute; on Friday evening an Evangelistic Service; and on Saturday evening a Help-one-another Society meets. Our earnest prayer is that the rector's work may be blessed by Almighty God.

LEICESTER RAGGED SCHOOL MISSION.

The anniversary services were held recently in the Mission Hall, Bedford Street. Mr. G. Tilley, the superintendent, addressed on the Sunday a large gathering of children in the morning, Mr. D. Pacey in the afternoon, and Mr. T. H. Lloyd in the evening. The children sang very nicely a selection of hymns and melodies. On the following evening a tea-meeting and a sale of work were held, and in the evening a public meeting, presided over by Councillor E. Wood. Mr. R. J. Curtis, organising secretary of the London Ragged School Union, attended as a deputation, and there were also present Messrs. Tilley (superintendent), J. C. Lawrence (treasurer), H. Lawrence (secretary), and other gentlemen. The secretary explained the financial condition and prospects of the mission. The cost of the buildings was about £3,000, of which nearly £1,450 remained unpaid. The annual expenses were £80, and the ordinary income also about £80. The interest on the debt had been met by special efforts. Mr. W. B. Holloway moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "That this meeting of teachers and friends of the Ragged School Mission desires to express its deep sense of the great loss sustained by Ragged Schools in the death of the venerated Earl of Shaftesbury (the president of this Mission), and respectfully offers its sincere condolence and sympathy to the relatives of the late noble earl." The chairman thought if the mission was better known it would not remain a day longer in debt. He advised the committee to issue collecting-cards widely, and offered himself to give or get £30. Mr. R. J. Curtis then addressed the meeting, after which a vote of thanks to him for his visit and for his very suggestive and practical address was carried unanimously.

COLLINGWOOD STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

This mission, conducted by the brothers Young, is one of the most marked for energy and spiritual

success. Commencing with a little band of seven, it has grown to hundreds, a large number of whom are not only constant attendants at its numerous gatherings, but are genuine converts and active workers. It carries on two open-air meetings, besides indoor services, on the Sunday. Children are well cared for. It has its schools on Sundays and week evenings, besides which it has Bands of Hope, Temperance Societies, Children's Services, &c. The place is all alive with blessed activities and glowing zeal for God and man. The work has so grown that it was held imperative to acquire increased accommodation. This has been done at a cost of some £800, and the money is nearly all raised. A grand occasion was the opening ceremony, when Frank A. Bevan, Esq., presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. F. Young, one of the originators of the mission, and congratulatory speeches were made by the chairman, by Mr. G. E. Morgan, B.A., of the office of the *Christian*, Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, and others. Messrs. Bevan and Denny and the Ragged School Union contributed each £50 towards the increased accommodation of this deserving institution. The hearty and good singing of the choir was all in keeping with the light and life and joy that pervaded the meeting.

OXFORD RAGGED SCHOOL.

A public meeting in aid of the above was held recently in the Council Chamber, under the presidency of the Deputy-Mayor. There was a good attendance, amongst those present being Sir William Herschel, the Rev. Canon Percival, the Rev. C. J. H. Fletcher, the Rev. E. C. Hodgson, the Rev. F. J. Chavasse, Messrs. Hugh Hall, C. Underhill, S. Underhill (superintendent of the school), H. Lock (secretary), &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, regretted the unavoidable absence of the Mayor.

The Superintendent read the annual report, which was to the effect that it was now more than a century ago since the Oxford Ragged School came into existence, and up to 1878 the career of the school was one of fluctuating success, but since that date it had made steady progress. For some time past the present building had not only become inconvenient for the purposes for which it was used, but had ceased to conform to the sanitary conditions which in a public elementary school would be enforced by law. The committee decided to buy a piece of freehold land, and erect on it a new building. A convenient site had been secured in Friar Street at a cost of £235, and the estimated costs of the whole would be about £519.

Dr. Percival said he could bear testimony to the good of the work which was being carried on by Mr. Underhill and some younger citizens and members of the University. It was gratifying to know that such a work was being done, knowing that if there was not a Ragged School there would be a gap in their educational advantages. He thought this Ragged School work was by no means the least of the work that was originated by Lord Shaftesbury. Though they had a School Board, which was doing good work in the city, yet there was a chance of some

children slipping through their hands. Children were sent to a school ragged and not of the brightest characters; the other children would not mix with them, and they were thus hustled out, and if not for this institution, which was placed right in their midst, they might grow up ignorant and worthless.

Mr. Hugh Hall seconded, and the Rev. C. J. H. Fletcher supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir W. Herschel had seen, at rare intervals, the work that was being carried on in the Ragged Schools, and pointed out that after he had seen the boys in the schools, and had found himself in the streets again—at the railway station in this city, or elsewhere—that wherever he met boys he found himself in a relation to them such as he never felt before. He was in sympathy with them and they with him, because of the passing word he could give them.

JOHNSON'S COURT (WHITECHAPEL) SCHOOLS AND MISSION.

Here the boys, girls, and adults are drawn together on week evenings by entertainments of a varied character. On Tuesday, November 17th, the chair was taken by S. E. Haward, Esq., of the Ragged School Union. A varied programme of readings and music with a spice of fun gave much pleasure. The novelty of the evening was a recitation in an unknown tongue—viz., Welsh, which kept the meeting in one continuous roar of laughter.

MILLWALL JUVENILE MISSION.

The fifth anniversary of the Millwall Juvenile Mission, Tobago Street, Millwall, was celebrated on Monday, November 23rd, by a tea and public meeting. Mr. G. E. Morgan, B.A., of the office of the *Christian*, presided, and was supported by the Rev. J. W. Temple, Mr. Howe, Mr. Fail, Mr. J. Kirk, of the Ragged School Union, and others.

The Secretary read the report of the year's work, which showed how, through the various branches of the mission, which was open every evening for Christian work, several had been gathered into the fold of Christ. Two evenings in the week were devoted to earnest and successful Ragged Night School classes, and the temperance work among the juniors and seniors on Friday evenings is well sustained. The income from all sources for the year was £38 11s. 5d., expenditure £47 3s. 7½d., leaving a debt on the mission of £8 12s. 2½d. £2 10s. for rent had been generously given by the late landlord, Mr. G. Hill. Several of the workers, through being out of employment, had not been able to keep up their weekly subscription. The secretary advocated the establishment in connection with the mission of a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, there being no such work on the island. There was already a nucleus of such amongst their female converts.

Mr. Fail (vice-president) moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Kirk, of the Ragged School Union, seconded the adoption of the report. The mission he compared to a lighthouse giving out light and saving life; he did not know of one started with purer or better aims. He trusted the desire of the friends to establish a Young Women's

Christian Association would be carried out.

The chairman, in his earnest and practical address, told the following truthful story of neglect. A fisherman in the north, in hauling in his net, was surprised to find in it the dead body of a child. When he first saw it he thought, "Here is grief and misery for some parent," but on turning it over he beheld the face of his own child, who had strayed from home and was lost through neglect. He feared at the Great Judgment many parents would find their children in their own net to their eternal shame and misery.

LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society and the distribution of prizes was held at the Horns Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening, 27th October, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Pelham presiding. There were also present: The Revs. Walter Horne, W. H. Montgomery, B. Senior, H. B. Chapman, and Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union.

The operations comprise:—On Sunday, a Service for Children in the morning, an Afternoon School, and an Evening School. The average attendance is 907. During the week a Mothers' Meeting, Beaufoy Club for Boys, Young Women's Devotional Meeting, Girls' Sewing Class, Mission Service, Temperance Society, Children's Dinners, Band of Hope, Evangelistic Song Service, Penny Bank, and Prayer Meeting.

The report, which was read by the secretary (Mr. Edwin Nicholls), showed that the school contained about 1,250 scholars.

The Chairman, in referring to the balance being on the right side, trusted it was also a sign of healthiness in connection with all the various agencies of the Society. When some years ago he was a curate in London he was connected with a Ragged School conducted in a garret built over a stable; this was not the pleasantest position for teaching. Contrasting Ragged Schools with Board Schools, he thought that effective religious teaching was not possible in *machine-teaching* schools, as it was necessary to possess individual knowledge of the children, their homes and their needs. He had recently been taking a walk on Sunday morning at ten o'clock down Lambeth Walk, and had seen the whole street filled with stalls; it was, in fact, the busiest time of the market, but he rejoiced to know that within a stone's throw of that place stood the Lambeth Ragged Schools. Speaking to the children present, he wished them to remember their prize day in 1885, the year in which their great friend, Lord Shaftesbury, died; it should be written in red in their diaries or on the walls of their homes.

The Rev. Mr. Chapman, Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, moved "That this meeting is thankful to hear of the prominence still given by this Society to aggressive religious work, and strongly urges the continuance of the same;" and in a vigorous and telling address spoke warmly on behalf of Ragged Schools, and referred to a man he met on the previous day, of sixty years of age, who had been converted by a child of six years of age. He said he had worked in the slums for seven years, and loved the work,

and would not work anywhere else —do not abuse the criminal class unless you are doing something to help them—he liked the undenominational basis of the Lambeth Ragged Schools, for members of different denominations to meet in the service of one Master. People said, "What can we do?" and spent their lives in longing to do something; but they heard sermons and did nothing. He pleaded hard to be able to snatch Christ's darlings out of the gutter, and he wished another Ragged School could be built in South London, and in his district.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. B. Senior, supported by Mr. George Holland, and carried unanimously, after which was moved by Mr. George Nicholls, seconded by Mr. H. J. Campbell, and carried unanimously, the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express deep regret at the loss the Lambeth Ragged School Society has sustained by the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was for thirty-nine years its president, and its warm sympathy with the bereaved members of the family."

The meeting was brightened with the singing of the children.

BARKING RAGGED SCHOOL.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, the annual meeting of the above school was held in the Wesleyan chapel. Previous to the meeting a public tea was held in the schoolroom, and about fifty persons sat down. Mr. W. Bewers, the president, presided at the meeting, and was supported by Mrs. Westlake, M.L.S.B., Rev. T. Davies, Rev. G. Robinson, and Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to the loss the Ragged School movement in Barking had sustained by the death of Mr. J. Cutmore. During the day one of his (the speaker's) children put the pertinent question to him, "Who is there to take his place?" and he thought he could not do better than refer to that question that night. They wanted to know who were going to fill up the ranks. During the year some other friends had left the neighbourhood, while others had been called away by God, and the question was who were going to fill their places. The speaker then went on to refer to the vast number of ragged children that were running about the streets of Barking, and observed that on Sunday evenings they got a number of these street arabs together and endeavoured to train them in the fear and admonition of the Lord. He believed that this was the only teaching that these poor children got, except that which led them astray into the paths of crime and vice. In the neighbourhood of Fisher Street it was not an uncommon thing on Saturday nights to see children carrying a truss of straw on their backs, and on inquiry they were told that this straw was for the purpose of making a bed for the family. In many cases the whole family occupied but one room; consequently there was no doubt that there was a great deal of depravity among these people, and therefore there was plenty of room for work in this direction.

Mr. Firman, the treasurer, read the annual report for the past two years, which showed that the ex-

penditure amounted to £67 11s. 1½d., whilst the receipts were only £52 11s. 1d., leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £15 0s. 0½d.

Mr. T. Young, the superintendent, gave a brief history of the Ragged School in Barking, which was established about fifteen years ago. One of the needs of the town was a Ragged Day School. At the present time they had six male and one female teachers, but this number was not nearly sufficient.

Mrs. Westlake, who was cordially received, after reminding her hearers that the hope of the nation remained with the children, said it was therefore necessary for them to see that the conditions of the children were those that were most favourable and most perfect. Now the children that they came there that night to speak about were those who began under the most unfavourable circumstances, and some of them came from the worst possible stock, probably on both sides. They inherited every possible disadvantage; all their surroundings were bad, and there was no one, except those who took them by the hand, to lead them to something better. Poverty in itself was an immense power. Nearly all great deeds were accomplished by those who had to rely chiefly on their own efforts. There were few men like the late Lord Shaftesbury—surrounded by wealth and rank and other advantages—who would throw themselves into this great work like he did, but there were thousands of men and women who, by their own efforts, had raised themselves to great positions, and had raised their countrymen around them. Poverty in itself was not a disadvantage, but wealth was probably a disadvantage—it was a sort of soft feather bed to people, and did not rouse their energies. *The sort of poverty that these children had to bear was of a crushing, helpless kind.* It was a poverty that gave them no hope or life, it was so grinding that all their life and energies were crushed down under them. It was for them to see that such poverty as this no longer existed in their midst. Use every effort to get hold of these children, and then see to it that the energies which God had given them were utilised to their utmost power. The first thing that they ought to do, was to alter their surroundings, to give the children some other ideal, to give them light and knowledge—such light and knowledge as they gave in their Board Schools, and then seek to give them on Sundays and week evenings religious teaching by pious persons, whereby their capabilities would be raised and widened out. That being done, the children would get discontented with their surroundings, and would try to improve them. *The Ragged Schools were the first to see to these children, and they had gathered hundreds and thousands into their schools, and prepared them for the schools that were to follow. Without the Ragged Schools the Education Act would not have been such a success as it had been.* After appealing for more help in the way of teachers, Mrs. Westlake said she was quite sure that every one of them would feel much happier if they had done something towards raising and improving the position of even one child in the place. She was sorry to hear from Mr. Young that they had so many of these poor children

in Barking, but she was quite sure that in that town they could not be quite so degraded as the people in London itself. Here in Barking they had God's work before them, and Nature was displayed in the green fields and the river, and the people must see something of it; but in the dismal courts of London they could see nothing of it. In London it seemed impossible to reach them all; but in Barking they could reach every one of these poor children, and influence them for good. In conclusion, she earnestly entreated them to respond by personal service and help in the great work.

Mr. Curtis followed with an interesting address, in which he suggested various ways of getting the elder boys and girls to attend on the week evenings. For the girls Sewing and Reading Classes, Evenings of Amusement, varied by Readings, Recitations, and Music, Bible Classes, &c.; and for the boys Education Classes, Gymnastic Exercises, Draughts, Chess, Magic Lantern and other entertainments. The elder boys and girls in our cities and large towns are drifting away from religious influences; they must be drawn back by what is sure to interest them, and when back influence should be seasonably exercised to lead them to higher things. All such meetings being under the conduct of Christian persons, we feel assured that they would give a right tone to the whole proceedings.

The Rev. T. Davies, who expressed his deep interest in the work, proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Westlake and Mr. Curtis for their stirring addresses.

KING EDWARD RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Many Ragged Schools, in view of the winter session, hold meetings of their workers, in order to augment their number and arrange a programme. Such meetings are not conducted on a dry business footing, but take the form of a conversazione, at which, besides the exhibition of pictures, curiosities, and the marvels of the microscope, music, instrumental and vocal, lends its charm. Such attractive evenings induce many new friends to attend, some of whom are in this most pleasant way led to engage in the work. They find persons of intelligence and position not repelled by the poverty and unwholsome conditions of poor children, and, fired by their example, they are won over to the side of God and humanity. Such a meeting was held at the King Edward Schools. The attendance was large. Mr. Montague set out in detail the winter campaign, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Tyler, Messrs. H. R. Williams, J. Kirk (Ragged School Union), and S. Noakes.

LANSDOWNE PLACE RAGGED SCHOOL.—ANNUAL PARENTS' MEETING.

On Friday evening, 13th November, the annual meeting of parents was held. Between 200 and 250 parents sat down shortly after six o'clock to an excellently-prepared tea. After tea an entertaining meeting was held, Mr. John Wilson, the president, occupying the chair. One of the most agreeable features of this gathering was the appearance of Mr. Manton Smith, the evangelist, who not only gave a very powerful and pointed address to the parents, but augmented their

interest by several solos on the cornet, and leading them in some of the well-known hymns on the same instrument. The Rev. Mr. Jasper, of Wallington, also addressed the parents on the subject of "Happiness." Other addresses followed, interspersed by singing, which brought a most enjoyable meeting to a close.

This annual gathering of parents is but one of the many attempts on the part of Mr. F. Passmore, the superintendent, and his band of workers to reach the hearts of the poor inhabitants of Lansdowne Place. The hon. secretary is Mr. F. Fisher, of 265, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton. Philanthropy is at all times "seasonable," but, in the face of the fast-approaching winter, what can be more appropriate than a covering for the "half-frozen toes" of our poor city arabs? The kind gift of between 100 and 150 pairs of second-hand boots by Messrs. Pocock Brothers, of Southwark Bridge Road, for the poor children of Lansdowne Place Ragged School, was fully appreciated on Saturday, when these articles, so important to health and comfort, were distributed to a very necessitous company.

RICHMOND STREET MISSION, WALWORTH.

The teachers met together recently at a conference arranged for the purpose of hearing and discussing a paper written and read by Mr. Wm. Oldershaw upon "Platform Addresses." The chief qualification he considered was a thorough preparation of the subject, even to learning it by heart; and as next in importance he advocated illustrations, drawn from Scripture history as far as possible, to force the lessons intended to be drawn from the subject, and, where practicable, object and blackboard lessons. A discussion followed, which was summed up by Mr. C. G. Barr, the superintendent. This conference is one of a series held each winter at this mission, and which have proved most helpful. The next is to be held on Monday, February 8th, when a paper will be read by Mrs. L. Gower on "Needful Qualifications for Ragged School Teaching," and any teacher or friend from any other Ragged School will be heartily welcomed to this conference.

The annual meeting of old scholars and former teachers connected with Richmond Street will be held on January 6th at seven o'clock, when a hearty welcome will be given to any who have been connected at any time with these schools. Tea will be provided. Tickets may be obtained on application at the office of the Union.

VICTORY PLACE INSTITUTE.

The first anniversary was held on Tuesday night, November 17, at the Institute, Rodney Road, Walworth. Mr. Samuel Thompson took the chair. Mr. Tresidder said it was in 1883 that a suggestion was made at a social meeting that there should be a building erected in which a Sunday School could be held, and which during the rest of the week could be used as a Young Men's Institute. The cost of the building, with the furniture, was £2,590 14s. 3d. All that money had been subscribed with the exception of £13 8s., and he, as treasurer, had advanced that. The Institute was opened last January. It had been

filled every Sunday morning and afternoon as a Sunday School, and on Sunday evening there was a Ragged School, with an attendance of 350 children, under the superintendence of Mr. Williams. On Wednesdays a Band of Hope had met. On Thursdays, right through the year, there had been evangelical meetings in connection with the Walworth Road Mission. The young men who came to the Institute were of the class they desired to secure, but there was some difficulty in retaining them. They liked rough play. Two of them had been expelled, but one of them had been readmitted. There were recreation and refreshment rooms. There were facilities for study in the shape of a well-stocked reading-room and reference library and educational classes. Besides, they had a gymnasium and cricket and swimming clubs.

CHISWICK—WILLIAM STREET.

It will be remembered that Mr. Smith, the Chiswick evangelist, started a Ragged School over two years since in a very humble way, by hiring one room for one hour on Sunday. The children were got together, then a cottage was rented, and the loan of a neighbouring washhouse obtained. The work has grown, and now a building suited for this special work is in course of erection, where, in addition to existing agencies, Evening Classes will also be held, services for the parents, and entertainments. £100 has been collected, and with this the two cottages have been purchased. They have been pulled down to make room for a nice building. Mr. Smith has pleaded for the needed funds, and has raised £50 in promises and gifts. Another £100 at least is needed, and the event on Saturday, December 12, helped in this direction, for Mrs. Watts had kindly consented to lay the stone, and a large company gathered to witness the interesting ceremony. The scholars were present, and enlivened the proceedings by their singing of several verses of well-known hymns. Punctually at 3.30 a carriage and pair drove up, and on alighting from her carriage Mrs. Watts met with an enthusiastic reception. Rev. J. Anderson commenced the proceedings by offering prayer. Mr. Smith then testified his pleasure in receiving an encouraging letter and a cheque for £5 from Mr. Henry Smith. He then handed to the lady a silver trowel, suitably inscribed, for the purpose of laying the memorial stone. After laying the stone Mrs. Watts placed thereon £10 as an expression of her interest in the undertaking, and other offerings were received amounting in all to over £23. Mr. Curtis, deputation from the Ragged School Union, with which this school is affiliated, then gave a short address, in which he commended the energy and perseverance which Mr. Smith had shown in this enterprise, and expressed the hope that friends would rally round him and support the movement by their contributions, so that the building might be opened free of debt. Mr. Tweddle proposed and Mr. Wooster seconded a vote of thanks to Mrs. Watts, which on being carried was duly acknowledged.

THE BROTHER'S PROMISE.

THE following touching lines from the *Quiver* of December are pathetically descriptive of the condition of some poor children :—

In a dark and dreary garret,
O'er a dirty London slum,
Where the blessed light of heaven
And the sunshine seldom come,
All amidst this want and squalor—
This abode of sin and care—
Lay a little city arab,
Breathing out his small life there—

All alone save one—his sister—
Younger still than he, who tried,
All in vain, to drive the anguish
From his aching back and side.
Still she bent o'er him, caressing;
And the while, in accents mild,
With a faint and feeble utterance,
Slowly spoke the dying child :—

"I am dying, sister Nellie;
And when I am cold and dead,
I shall be at rest in heaven,
As the clergyman has said.
But you'll come some day, my sister—
There is room for me and you;
It would not be heaven, Nellie,
If you did not come there too.

"And if father comes to-morrow,
When he sees me lying dead,
He'll know, then, that I'm not shamming,
As, you know, he always said.
Don't you be afraid he'll beat you
When he comes to-morrow morn;
I feel sure he will be kinder,
Nell, he looks so dull and worn.

"We have been good friends, my sister,
In our short life's pain and woe,
Though we've braved it both together,
You must stay while I must go.
I am not afraid of dying,
To be freed from all this pain,
But I wish for your sake, Nellie,
I was well and strong again.

"Don't cry so, my darling sister;
Though I'm going far away,
I shall be a shining angel
In a land of endless day;
And I'll always watch you, Nellie,
From my place in heaven above—
I will ask dear God to let me,
And I know He is all love.

"So, when I am up in heaven,
In that place so fair to see,
I will look down, dear, upon you,
Though I know you won't see me;
And when all is hushed and silent,
And the stars gleam in the sky,
You will know I'm looking, Nellie,
And be glad, and will not cry."

* * * * *

In a damp and dismal graveyard,
Where the bones of paupers lie,
Midst a crowd of gaping idlers,
Passed a little funeral by.
But the only one who sorrowed,
Only mourner of them all,
Was a little ragged maiden,
Sobbing o'er a coffin small.

C. D. S.

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CASES of a YOUNG WOMAN and HER FATHER.

The name of the female patient is ELIZABETH PACKHAM, of 11, Christchurch Road, STREATHAM HILL.

She came to me first in the early part of last year, and saw me at intervals during a period of five months. All her family were weak at the chest. She had complained for four years of pains in the chest and side. Cough, worse at intervals, shortness of breath, and at the time I name she was losing flesh and strength.

Following my advice fully, she gradually improved, and after the five months was able to discontinue. Taking cold about Christmas, some of her old symptoms returned in much less degree, but on resuming my medicine she soon got right again.

On the 9th June she came on behalf of her father, MR. PACKHAM, of Rusper, near Horsham, and having stated his case, was supplied with medicine and advice for him. In her last letter, Aug. 19, she says:—"I am happy to inform you my father is much better in every way. He had taken to his bed when he began your treatment, but soon got better. I thank you for all your kindness. . . . As regards myself, I am now quite well."

BRONCHO-PHTHISIS.—Case of Mr. A. CHAPPLE.

This patient, living at 2, Carlton Villas, Grace's Road, CAMBERWELL, came to Coombe-lodge on the 20th of Nov. last. "Case of broncho-phthisis, right lung affected." The patient had been laid up from the preceding March, when he had congestion of both lungs, followed by bronchitis in June.

Present symptons: "Cough severe; expectoration green, and streaked with blood; pains in the side, and short breathing; had lost both flesh and strength."

It was two months before there was any visible improvement. At the end of January, symptons began to abate, and on examination the right lung was found to be "decidedly better."

After about eight visits of this patient to Coombe Lodge, and regular continuance with medicine until May of this year, he had gained two stones in weight, and every symptom of disease had nearly vanished.

On the 24th of August he writes: "I am happy to say I still keep well. I have been in the country in the neighbourhood of Dorking, and walked up Leith Hill, about 900 feet high, and some ten miles there and back. I shall be only too happy if any reference to my case should encourage any like sufferers to apply to you."

EARLY STAGE of PHTHISIS—Case of MISS EDITH LONG, of AXMINISTER, DEVON.

This young person, who resides with her father at Furzeley Farm, Axminster, came to see me on the 10th of February last. Her friends were very anxious, seeing that two sisters had died of Consumption. I examined her very carefully, and though there was no breaking down of the lung, there were evidences of commencing disease—a case requiring instant attention and the greatest care. The little cough, "with hectic flush, boding no good," * was there, with the usual expectoration and shortness of breathing. I advised her, and my directions were, I believe, strictly followed.

From the commencement she rapidly improved, which was manifest to all; so much so, that her mother writes me, July 14:—"I am thankful so say that, with the blessing of the Almighty, your medicine has completely cured my daughter. She has had no relapse, and is in *perfect health*. I am recommending your treatment to a great many."

* *Page* 2, "*On Consumption.*"

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Convened by the Ragged School Union on April 11, 1883, in Exeter Hall. Price 6d.

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A Word for Ragged Schools.

Being a Sermon preached in Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London, on Sunday, Nov. 23, 1884. By the Rev. J. OSWALD DYKES, D.D. Price One Penny.

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Hatch, Miss F.	5	0	0
Haviland, F. G., Esq.	5	0	0
Hawkins, Miss S.	1	0	0
Hayes, Sir John	3	3	0
Hayhurst, Rev. T. Frances	1	0	0
Hayter, W. G., Esq.	1	1	0
Heginbottom, Miss E. A.	0	5	0
Hensley, Miss R.	0	10	0
Hibbert, George, Esq.	5	0	0
Hibbert, Miss	5	0	0
Hick, Allan, Esq.	0	10	6
Higgs, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hill, Miss J. M.	1	0	0
Hindley, Miss J. I.	0	5	0
Hingston, W. F., Esq.	1	0	0
Hobhouse, Arthur F., Esq.	1	1	0
Holland, Miss Ellen	0	5	0
Holloway, S., Esq.	0	10	0
Hopkinson, Mrs.	2	2	0
Hore, Mrs.	0	5	0
Houghton, Miss	10	10	0
Hounsell, Wm., Esq.	5	0	0
Hughes, Mrs., and Friends	32	0	0
Hughes, Mrs.	5	5	0
Huish, Mrs.	2	0	0
Humfrey, J., Esq.	0	10	0
Hunt, Miss	0	0	6
Huntley, Joseph, Esq.	3	0	0
Hurnard, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hutchinson, T., Esq.	0	5	0
Harvest Thanksoffering	4	0	0
In Memory of Lord Shaftesbury	500	0	0
In Memory of Lord Shaftesbury	15	0	0
Jackson, T. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Jamieson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Janverin, Mrs.	0	5	0
Jelley, Mr.	0	5	0
Jenkins, Mrs. Blandy	2	0	0
Johnson, Mrs.	2	10	0
Jones, Miss Foulkes	0	10	0
Jones, S., Esq	2	2	0
Joy, Rev. Henry, D.D.	0	5	0
Judson, Miss	0	7	0
Kaye, Henry, Esq.	1	1	0
Kellier, Wm. Esq.	2	0	0
Kemble, W., Esq.	12	12	0
Kemble, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Kemble, Miss	0	5	0
Kenrick, Mrs.		10	0
Keysell, Miss J. M.	1	0	0
King, Miss	0	5	0
Laing, S., Esq.	5	0	0
Lakin, Mrs. E.	0	5	0
Lambert, Mrs.	1	1	0
Lamb, William, Esq.	0	7	6
Lancaster, Thos., Esq.	5	0	0
Lawrence, Miss	0	5	0
Lean, G. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Lee, Mrs. J. F.	2	2	0
Leech, R., Esq.	0	10	0
Legh, Henry, Esq.	0	10	0
Lever, Dr. and Mrs.	0	10	6
Levi, Professor Leone, LL.D.	1	1	0
Lewis, Mrs.	0	10	0
Lewis, Mrs.	0	2	6
Little, Mrs. J.	1	0	0
Littledale, Arthur, Esq.	5	5	0
Lloyd, D. Esq.	0	1	6
Longmore, The Misses	0	5	0
Longstaff, Dr.	2	0	0
Longneville, Mrs.	2	0	0
Louther, Mrs.	1	0	0
Loveridge, Thos., Esq.	2	2	0
Loverock, Mrs.	0	5	0
Low, A. F., Esq.	1	1	0
Lowcock, Richd., Esq.	0	10	0
Lowes, Dr. F.	0	10	0
Lowther, Sir Chas.	1	0	0
Lucking, W. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Lushington, E. L., Esq.	5	0	0
Lyells, The Misses	1	0	0
L. B.	5	0	0
Mackness, Mrs.	0	15	0
Macnicoll, Archibald, Esq.	1	0	0
McClintock, Sir F. L.	0	10	0
McDiarmid, C. A., Esq.	1	1	0
McEwan, Messrs. Jas. and Co.	3	3	0
McGarel, Mrs.	5	5	0
McLellan, J. Esq.	2	10	0
Maitland, Rev. Hugh Fuller	0	5	0
Marriott, Mr. G. W.	0	2	6
Martin, Miss	1	10	0
Mason, Colonel	0	5	0
Masterman, E., Esq.	5	5	0
Mattingley, Miss	0	5	0
Maxton, Miss J. Bali	0	2	6
Maxwell, Rev. E.	5	0	0
Medwin, Jas., Esq.	1	1	0
Middleton, Miss	0	5	0
Millard, Mr. W.	0	5	0
Milligan, Mrs.	1	0	0
Millward, Mrs. S.	0	5	0
Moffat, Miss S.	0	2	6
Montgomery, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Moody, Miss S.	0	10	0
Moore, Mrs. B. A.	1	1	0
Moore, Rev. Dr.	1	0	0
Morgan, Miss L.	0	10	0
Morrice, R. E., Esq.	2	2	0
Mortimer, Mrs.	1	0	0
Morton, F. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Muguardt, Mrs. C.	0	10	0
Mulligan, S., Esq.	5	0	0
Mummery, B. C., Esq.	0	1	0
Munts, G. F., Esq.	6	0	0
Matth. xxv. 40	1	1	0
Neate, Thos., Esq.	1	0	0
Newnham, Rev. G.	1	0	0
Newton, Miss	0	5	0
Nicholls, Mrs.	1	0	0
Noble, R. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Norriah, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Olde, Johannes, Esq.	5	0	0
Oldfield, Miss	0	10	0
Oliphant, Mrs.	0	2	0
Orme, Mrs. E.	1	1	0
Owen, Mrs.	0	2	6
Palmer, Lady	5	0	0
Poulett, Lady Augusta	10	0	0
Palmer, S. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Park Chapel Boys' Sunday School, per F. Shirley Turner, Esq.	1	5	0
Parker, Miss	0	12	0
Podley, C., Esq.	0	2	6
Penfold, The Misses	1	0	0
Penny, Mrs. E.	2	2	0
Penny, Mrs.	0	5	0
Peppercorn, Miss	0	5	0
Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley	1	0	0
Perry, The Right Rev. Bishop	2	2	0
Phillips, W. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Pitts, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Poole, Miss E.	2	0	0
Popplewell, Miss	0	10	0
Port, Mrs.	1	10	0
Powell, J. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Powell, Mrs.	1	0	0
Presgrave, Thos., Esq.	1	0	0
Pritchett, C. P., Esq.	0	5	0
Protheroe, Mrs. C.	1	1	0
Prout, Miss J. A.	0	5	0
Quincey, Miss	1	0	0
Raincock, Mrs.	3	3	0
Ransom, A S., Esq.	5	0	0
Rawlinson, Sir C.	2	2	0
Raymond, Rev. O.	1	0	0
Readers of "Christian," per Messrs. Morgan and Scott	1	10	0
Ricardo, Mrs. D.	1	1	0
Richardson, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Richardson, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Rickman, General	3	0	0
Ridlington, Jas., Esq.	1	1	0
Rigden, Thos., Esq.	6	0	0
Roberts, W. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Robertson, Chas., Esq.	0	5	0
Robertson, W. B., Esq.	0	10	0
Rowlett, E. A., Esq.	1	0	0
Russell, G., Esq.	1	0	0
Russell, Mrs.	0	2	6
R. B. W.	1	1	0
St. John, Capt. O. B.	5	0	0
Salter, Miss	0	3	0
Salters, The Worshipful Company of	5	5	0
Sawle, Miss M. Graves	0	10	0
Say, Miss	0	10	0
Scatchard, Mrs. H.	0	5	0
Scott, Miss	5	0	0
Scott, Mrs. Lucy	1	1	0
Shaw, Miss	0	10	0
Shepard, Miss Mary	0	4	0
Shepherd, Mr. G.	0	2	0
Sherlock, C. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Sherson, The Misses	2	0	0
Slator, Hy., Esq.	0	10	0

General Fund (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.
Sloman, Rev. A.	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. M.	0	5	0
Smith, Mrs.	0	5	6
Smith, R. Murray, Esq.	1	0	0
Smith, S. Le Blanc, Esq.	2	2	0
Smithers, H. W., Esq.	10	0	0
Snape, Mrs.	0	2	0
Soady, J. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Somes, Mrs.	5	0	0
Sperling, Arthur, Esq.	1	0	0
Statham, Miss	1	1	0
Stephenson, Miss S.	0	10	0
Stericher, Walter, Esq.	5	5	0
Straker, Bros. Messrs.,	2	2	0
Sturges, A., Esq.	0	2	6
Sutton, Miss G.	2	2	0
Sutton, The Misses	1	1	0
Symons, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Symons, Miss	2	10	0
Sophia, Southport	1	0	0
S. E.	10	0	0
Tite, Lady	10	10	0
Tatton, Miss Susan	0	2	6
Thompson, Miss	0	5	0
Thomson, Miss Rachel	0	10	0
Thomson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Thorley, T., Esq.	0	16	6
Thorne, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Thorp, Rev. John	0	10	0
Tidbould, Mrs.	1	1	0
Tollemache, Hon. Algernon Gray	25	0	0
Tomkins, Miss	0	2	0
Toms, S. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Tritton, G. Sinclair, Esq.	5	0	0
Tryon, Admiral	5	0	0
Tulloch, Mr. J. P.	0	10	0
T. W.	0	10	6
Urmston, Mrs.	2	0	0
Vachell, Harvey, Esq.	0	5	0
Vanner, W., Esq.	10	0	0
Vellacott, Miss M.	0	2	6
Vernon, Sir H.	0	10	0
Vinall, Mrs. E.	0	5	0
Vivian, Mrs.	0	10	0
Wade, Major and Mrs.	0	2	6
Wainwright, Mrs.	0	1	0
Wainwright, Miss	1	0	0
Waithman, Miss	1	0	0
Walker, H. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Waller, Miss	0	5	0
Wallis, Mrs.	0	5	0
Wanklyn, Rev. H.	0	1	
Warren, Mrs.	0	5	
Watson, James, Esq.	5	0	0
Webb, Mrs.	0	10	0
Weitbrecht, Mrs.	1	0	
West, Mrs.	0	10	0
Western, E. Y., Esq.	1	1	0
Wheeler, Mrs.	1	1	0
White, Geo. T., Esq.	1	1	0
Whitehead, Miss	1	0	0
Whittard, Crisp & Co., Messrs	2	2	0
Willis, Mrs.	10	10	0
Willmott, Miss	10	0	0
Wilson, Miss Jane	1	1	0
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	0	3	0
Wood, Miss	2	0	0
Wooldridge, Mrs. T.	0	4	0
Worsley, R., Esq.	0	5	0
Wright, Holmes, Esq.	1	0	0
Wright, Miss A. and Sisters	2	0	0
Wright, Mrs. S. E.	7	19	0
Wright, Mrs. Percival	1	1	0
Wyld, Miss	1	0	0
W. E. H.	30	0	0
W. H. W.	0	10	0

Holiday Fund.

A Thankoffering from R. E.	5	0	0
Cargill, Mr. and Mrs.	1	1	0
Clark, Miss	0	10	0
Clay, C. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Crosbie, Miss	1	0	0
Ferrand, Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0
Harrop, Miss A.	0	2	6
H. E. S.	0	12	6
In Memory of Lord Shaftesbury	10	0	0
Janverin, Mrs.	0	5	0
Lington, Mrs.	0	10	0
Shaftesbury, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of (The Late)	4	0	0
Tyler, Sir James	5	0	0
Withecombe, Dr.	0	10	0

Shaftesbury Fund.

A Great Admirer of Lord Shaftesbury	0	5	0
Bertie, Lady Charlotte	2	0	0
Daubney, Miss	1	0	0
Davis, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Dewar, Miss	1	0	0
Dubois, The Misses	1	0	0
Egerton, Lady Mary	5	0	0
Griffith, William, Esq.	1	1	0
In Memory of Lord Shaftesbury	5	0	0
Kemble, Wm., Esq.	1	0	0
L. B.	5	0	0
Maxton, Miss J. Bald	0	5	2
Robinson, The Misses	0	7	6
Sale of Watch	1	0	0
T., Miss	2	0	0

Special Funds.

Benevolent.

Amos, Mrs. C. M.	0	10	0
Bertie, Lady Charlotte	2	0	0
Fenwick, Mrs.	1	0	0
Gregson, J., Esq.	0	2	6
Holmes, Miss M. E.	0	5	0
Leeman, Mrs.	1	0	0
Mizpeh, H.M.A.S.	2	0	0
Moody, Miss S.	0	10	0
Niven, Rev. Wm.	2	0	0
Page, Miss M.	0	5	0

Christmas Dinners.

Bowcher, Miss	2	0	0
Clack, Miss	0	10	0
Cotgreave, Miss J. M.	0	5	0
Hansell, E. G., Esq.	1	0	0
S. E.	5	0	0

Cripples' Home.

Edwards, H. C., Esq.	0	10	0

Field Lane.

Thompson, Miss	0	5	0

Mr. Gent's Private Charities.

Mrs. S. E. Wright	1	1	0

King Edward.

Keysell, Miss	0	5	0
Perkins, Mr. G. W.	0	1	0

National Refuges.

Enderby, Miss	2	10	0

One Tun.

Morris, Admiral	1	0	0

National Memorial to Lord Shaftesbury.

Bexley Heath Ragged School	0	11	8
Castle Lane Ragged School	1	1	0
Cave, Lt.-Col., R.A.	1	0	0
Ditmas, Mrs. F.	1	0	0
Foubert Place Ragged School	0	2	0
Fox Court Ragged School	5	1	0
Hoon, G. J., Esq.	0	10	0
Ingram Place Ragged School	1	10	0
Kentish Town Ragged School	0	5	9
Mildmay Missions & Ragged Schools	5	13	8
St. James's Mission, Islington	0	7	9
Strudwick, Mr. & Mrs.	0	10	0
Three Colt Street Ragged School	1	0	0
Walker Street Ragged School	2	3	6

Worn-out Teachers.

A. E.	1	0	0
Anglo-Israelite	3	0	0
A Reader of the Christian Herald	0	1	11
Baynton, Mrs. C.	0	2	6
Shaw, John, Esq.	5	0	0
S. S., Edinburgh	0	1	6
Sturges, Mr. A.	0	2	6
Thomas, Miss	10	0	0

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Miss Madden, The late	189	13	1
Residue of the Estate of the late Messrs. Thomas, per Messrs. Hughes & Son	1	13	3

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